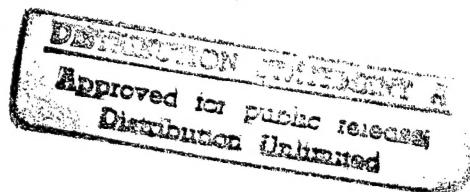


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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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22 March 1985

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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

CHERENKO'S FOREWORD IN POLISH TRANSLATION OF HIS BOOK

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 17 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] The Polish publishing house "Ksennzhka i vedza," together with the Soviet publishing house "Progress," came out with a Polish edition of the book "Voprosy raboty partiynogo i gosudarstvennogo apparata" [Questions in the Work of the Party and State Apparatus] by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The book begins with an address, written in August 1984, by K.U. Chernenko to the Polish readers. The address states:

The publishing house "Progress" came to me with the request that I write a short preface for the Polish edition of the book.

I am pleased to fulfill this request, for I am truly convinced that the better we know each other's affairs and intentions the more solid our ties and the more fruitful our cooperation will be. And this corresponds to the fundamental interests of both of our countries.

It appears that the questions involving the work of our party and state apparatus, about which this book is written, are also of interest for Polish readers.

The developed socialism that has been established in our country was the result of many years of intense work by the CPSU as well as the heroic labor of workers, peasants and intelligentsia. Its path passed through the resolution of a tremendous number of very complicated tasks and problems of an economic, educational, ideological, administrative and even simply of an everyday nature. But time marches forward. Our country's economic and social progress itself gives rise to new and no less complicated questions. Not to mention the fact that with the rapidity of the movement forward we have not been able to resolve everything as thoroughly as we should. A sober and realistic approach shows that we are at the beginning of a historically lengthy stage of the improvement of developed socialism. This strategic direction of all of our work has been made the basis of the new version of the CPSU Program, which we are to adopt at the upcoming 27th CPSU Congress.

In the course of its existence, our party has had to overcome a lot of difficulties. But it, in the words of V.I. Lenin, has preserved the strength and flexibility of the organism and has kept its ability to maneuver, firmness of

spirit, and a clear head. The CPSU, now counting more than 18 million communists, has become the recognized political vanguard not only of the working class but of all of the Soviet people.

By no means does the party view its leading role as some sort of privilege. This role was won by communists in a self-sacrificing struggle to put into effect the ideals of social justice: the elimination of the exploitation of labor by capital, affirmation of true democracy, equality of people and nations before the law, and the establishment of the conditions providing for the secure life of workers and their participation in the values of national and world culture. This is the basis of the authority of the party and of the confidence of the people in its policies. And the party sees that it has the duty of again and again justifying this confidence and of strengthening it through its continual concern about the national well-being.

In turn, the apparatus of the party and state, as their solid binding link with the working masses, is at the center of the creative work to put into effect the ideas and prescriptions of the party.

Soviet communists compare all of their work with Leninist precepts, and they consider themselves obligated to follow the Leninist style persistently and to affirm it in their own work and conduct. To improve the work of the party is the demand reflecting the main concern that its leading role in the society and state continue to be up to the increasingly complex tasks.

The party is people. They determine the success of the work. We are therefore working unremittingly to improve the selection, distribution and training of key party personnel and state workers. A manager today is above all a person dedicated to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, profoundly familiar with his own work area, and distinguishing himself through organizational abilities and high standards. He must be able to think on a large scale, have a feel for what is new and discern it in practice.

The party is the organization of work. It is not enough to make good decisions. One must know how to organize their implementation as well as the verification and control of what is being done so that these decisions are put into effect unconditionally and on time. And the control must not be merely on paper or formal but businesslike and vital.

Finally, the party is ideological. In improving our ideological work, we are striving for a situation where party committees, mass communications media, creative organizations, and the entire ideological aktiv of the party will be even more energetic in solving all of our tasks both in domestic as well as in foreign policy. As we see it, ideological work is a matter for the entire party. The key to the success of this work is in the unity of educational, organizational and economic work at all levels and in all sections.

Splendid young people are growing up in our country. We communists of the older generation view with paternal pride how the young citizens of the country are growing up as patriots and active builders of a new life. Of course there are problems here as well. Our schools have lagged behind the contemporary

requirements, so that it was necessary to begin a large-scale reform of the educational system. The party has adopted a number of measures to improve the organization of the education of youth and to strengthen the party leadership of the Komsomol. All of these steps are following the course of our strategy for social development.

We are directing our greatest attention to the further advancement of the Soviet economy and to the fulfillment of the tasks of the five-year plan. The efforts of the party to carry out the Food Program and to improve the supplying of the country with consumer goods as well as the large-scale housing construction are convincing evidence of the fact that the meaning of our economic policies is the well-meaning of the people and the satisfaction of their vital needs.

The Soviet people, as all of the fraternal peoples of the socialist countries, are vitally interested in a lasting peace. Under today's conditions, to prevent a new world war and to take the steam out of the imperialist arms race means to preserve life on our earth. The history of mankind has given socialism this difficult and extremely important mission. That is why we see the consolidation of the cooperation and interaction of the fraternal socialist nations as the main guarantee for the successful resolution of all of our overall goals.

The participating states of the Warsaw Pact are making a tremendous contribution to the defense of peace through their joint peace-loving policies. We have had a number of large successes on the way to transforming Europe into a continent of peace and mutually advantageous cooperation through common efforts. The realities arising in Europe as a result of the victory over Hitler's Germany and the postwar development as well as the inviolability of European borders are acknowledged on the international legal plane.

CEMA member countries are more and more successful in uniting their efforts to solve economic development tasks. The high-level Economic Conference that was held in Moscow has pointed the way toward a new stage in our interaction in this area.

The socialist world is firmly withstanding the intensifying attacks of the imperialist reaction. Unfortunately, our class enemies can still make things unpleasant for us, at times very unpleasant. But they are not in a position to curb our movement seriously and certainly not to make world socialism retreat. The flow of new life and the historical movement of socialism are gaining strength and are confidently sweeping aside all barriers on their path.

And here is what I would especially like to say to the Polish reader.

Quite recently, Soviet people with their Polish friends triumphantly observed the 40th anniversary of the rebirth of Poland. For us, the military alliance and friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Poland, which arose in the joint struggle against Hitler's invaders, will always be sacred. During the course of the 40 years after the war, the solid foundation of Soviet-Polish friendship, based upon Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism, has withstood all of the tests of time.

The strength of our cooperation was convincingly manifested during the difficult days that were recently lived through by Poland and its people. In the future as well, we will defend Soviet-Polish friendship as an invaluable heritage, for which the best sons of the peoples of our countries gave their lives.

Our interaction has good prospects. A graphic confirmation of that is the long-term program signed in May 1984 for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Poland through the year 2000. The joint acceleration of the rates of economic development and, on this basis, the increase in the population's standard of living are an important result of the policy of fraternal friendship that is the basis of the work of the CPSU and the Polish United Workers' Party.

And one final thing. The book that you are about to read was published in our country at the beginning of 1982. A little over 2 years is a short period in the present very dynamic time. Life does not stand still but produces its changes and corrections in social development as well as in the practice, style, form and method of party and state work. The June and December (1983) and February and April (1984) Central Committee plenums pointed communists and all workers of the country toward the solving of important and not-simple tasks in the light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Positive processes are also developing in the area of administration, and the economic mechanism is being improved. Much that is new, interesting and instructive has appeared during this time, for example, in the work of party, state and economic authorities in connection with the implementation of the far-reaching economic experiment in the country, the organization of agro-industrial associations in rural areas, the creation of new territorial-economic complexes, the implementation of school reform, etc.

As it was in the past, so it will be in the future. This is a law of dialectics. This is a norm of our everyday life and creative work to improve the society of developed socialism. The task of the party involves always being up to the demands of the time, supporting and multiplying all that is new and advanced, confidently leading the working masses, and uniting them in the struggle to build a new society.

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INTERNATIONAL

FORMATION, ROLE OF IRAN'S ISLAMIC GUARD DESCRIBED

Moscow ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 11, Nov 84 pp 9-13

[Article by Col O. Cherneta: "The Guard of the Islamic Revolution in Iran"]

[Text] In February 1979 the despotic Shah regime, which was closely associated with American imperialism, was overthrown in Iran.¹ A revolution took place in the country which, by virtue of its motive forces, methods of struggle and universal requirements for social justice, can be defined in the initial stage as a national, democratic revolution, which in its main direction is antimonarchist and anti-imperialist, in its social essence-- bourgeois, and in its ideological form and because of the leading role of the Shiite clergy--Islamic.

In the accountability report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Party Congress it is emphasized: "The revolution in Iran, which has become a large event in international life in recent years, is of a special nature. With all its complexity and contradictoriness, it is basically an anti-imperialist revolution although domestic and foreign reaction is striving to change this nature." As has been shown by subsequent events, the conclusion of our party's congress has been fully confirmed.

The Muslim Shiite clergy, which is currently ruling in Iran and came to power on the wave of national uprisings, during the first period after the revolution, under pressure from the workers, promised to make transformations that are objectively directed toward satisfying the interests of the "unfortunate." But subsequently, exhibiting obvious inconsistency in carrying out these promises that were made to the people, it directed most of its efforts toward monopolizing the power in its own hands. The implementation of the most important socioeconomic transformations in the interests of the workers (especially the land reform and the introduction of progressive labor legislation) was brought to a standstill. The right-wing conservative clergy, which is inclined to an alliance with large capital and landowners, began to strengthen its positions.

The situation in the country became much more serious because of the lack of a solution to the national problem which had remained as a legacy from the Shah regime. Kurds, Turkmens, Baluchis and other national minority minorities made demands to be granted national, administrative and cultural autonomy. In

Iranian Kurdistan there have constantly been armed conflicts among detachments of Kurdish rebels and the forces of the religious political leadership.

The war that broke out between Iran and Iraq in September 1980 has become a heavy burden for the economy and for all of the country's social life. According to calculations of foreign specialists, it has already cost Iran several tens of thousands of human lives. The economic damage caused by the war reaches many billions of dollars. It is quite obvious that the only ones to gain from this fratricidal conflict will be the aggressive foreign forces, above all the United States, which is trying to weaken both countries and destabilize the situation in the region, especially in the Persian Gulf zone. Washington regards this war as a pretext for open intervention in the internal affairs of the states of Southeast Asia and for increasing its military presence here.

Under these conditions in Iran there has been an increase in the role and significance of the so-called "revolutionary agencies of authority"--local Islamic committees and sociopolitical, economic and philanthropic organizations that are devoted to the clergy and to the Ayatollah Khomeyni personally. The guard of the Islamic revolution (KSIR)--"Sepah-e Pasdaran-e Engelab-e Eslami"--which was formed during the first months after the victory of the revolution is considered to be the most influential agency of the country's religious and political leadership. The Ayatollah Montazeri, who was named the successor to the Ayatollah Khomeyni, thinks that the "guards are the offspring of the Islamic national revolution and the only agency which by nature has extensive religious, political and military authority."

Various military groups of Islamic committees, whose fighting forces are called Pasdarans, comprise the basis of the KSIR. In translation the word "pasdar" means "one who preserves or protects, that is, a guard or a defender.

In keeping with the charter of the KSIR, which was approved in May 1982, its top commander is the country's leader, the Ayatollah R. Khomeyni. The corps is intended for defending the Islamic revolution in Iran and its conquests, spreading the dominance of Islam within the framework of the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran (IRI), constantly contributing to the realization of Muslim ideas, strengthening the defense potential of the IRI in interaction with the armed forces, and forming and making military preparations for a national militia--the "Basij." It performs both internal and external functions. It is noted in the charter that its main internal tasks including waging a battle against "subversive elements" that act against the Islamic revolution and to render assistance to forces for maintaining public order, including in the matter of providing for the safety of state institutions, religious and political figures and also the participation in rescue operations in the event of natural disasters.

The charter for the corps has determined that, by a decision of the high defense council, the KSIR "renders assistance to the army in the defense of the independence and territorial integrity of the state and the Islamic republic structure." It works closely with intelligence and counterintelligence agencies.

It has repeatedly been noted in the foreign press that the KSIR was created as a counterbalance to the army because the religious and political leadership does not fully trust it, in spite of the numerous purges of the office corps after the overthrow of the Shah. But now representatives of the rightist regime are denying this and are declaring their plans to develop both the army and the KSIR.

At the present time the units and formations of the corps participate actively in battles on the Irani-Iraqi front. They are also being utilized extensively for suppressing all individuals in the country who hold different beliefs, mainly leftist progressive forces who are in favor of continuing the revolution along the path of socioeconomic transformations in the interests of the working masses. As one of the large "victories" of the KSIR and the regime as a whole, Iranian mass media are holding up the arrest and trial of the leaders and members of the National Party of Iran (Tude).

According to estimates of foreign specialists, the KSIR is the main weapon of the ruling clergy in the battle against uprisings of national minorities as well, especially in Iranian Kurdistan.

As is noted in the foreign press, in terms of its organizational structure the corps consists of a command headed by the KSIR commander and a ministry headed by the minister. In order to organize interaction between them, a high council has been created which develops the general line for the activity of the KSIR and determines the tasks for various subdivisions, administrations and services.

All management agencies of the corps are under the aegis of the chairman of the Ayatollah Khomeyni (at the present time--Khojat-Al-Eslam² F. Makhallati). He is the spiritual head and, according to the charter, he is obliged to "check to make sure that the affairs of the corps and the decisions of the command correspond to the norms of the Shariat and the instructions of the country's leader." For purposes of control over all units of the KSIR he appoints his representatives in them from among the competent clergy. F. Makhallati cooperates with Khomeyni's representatives in the army and in the forces for public order in the interests of establishing an interaction and ties between them.

In the words of the Ayatollah Montazeri, "the body representing the Imam (this is what Khomeyni is called in Iran now.--Ed.) in the corps is not a formal agency which is limited only to negotiations and declares what it allows and does not allow for the Pasdaran.... Its main task is complete and constant control over all spheres of the activity of the corps both on the front and in other places."

In order to support the activity of the representative of the country's leader, the corresponding staff has been created which consists of two chancelleries: for control--it handles observation of current affairs of the corps at all levels and prepares survey reports for the representative, and the political--which conducts an analysis of problems related to the moral training and ideological education of the Pasdar members.

The direct leadership of the KSIR is provided by the commander (at the present time he is Mokhsen Rezain) through the central staff. He is responsible for operational preparations, organization and conducting of intelligence, staffing the corps with personnel, military and ideological-political training of the personnel, propaganda and publishing activity, and also training the national militia. The corps commander is appointed by the Ayatollah Khomeyni personally and is under his jurisdiction.

The ministry of the corps is responsible for the administrative-financial and legal activity. It also handles problems of supplying the corps and maintains contact with the government and the Mejlis, and carries out construction of the necessary facilities and structures. At the present time it is headed by Rafiq-Dust. The minister of the guard is a member of the government, but he is not included in the high defense council, where the corps is represented by the KSIR commander.

Territorially, the entire country is divided up into 11 districts of the KSIR (their own staffs and councils have been created in them) which consist of regions, and the regions consist of bases and posts. The district is located, as a rule, on the territory of several counties (oblasts).

According to the estimate of the KSIR commander Rezain, at the present time the "corps has been transformed into a large-scale military organization.... Impressive qualitative changes have also taken place. From the military standpoint it has grown so much that it can now plan and conduct military operations which are regarded highly by experienced military personnel."

As has been announced in the foreign press, a large part of the armed formations of the KSIR is composed of infantry troops who are arranged according to the type of regular armed forces (divisions, brigades, battalions and companies). There are also navy and air force subdivisions. Additionally, special battalions for the "blood feud of Allah" are being created in the corps, and they are intended mainly for fighting against attacks by the Kurds. There are also subdivisions which are called battalions for "liberation of the Quds," that is, Jerusalem. In February 1984 the first division formed from these battalions was sent to the Irani-Iraqi front.

The fighting men of the corps have their own uniform and a special emblem: a hand squeezing a screw and the inscription "Sepah-e Pasdaran-e Engelab-e Eslami." At the present time a great deal of attention is being devoted to supplying the subdivisions of the corps with modern, including heavy, arms. In terms of its military might, according to the estimate of Iranian leaders, it is already practically on a level with the regular armed forces.

In keeping with the five-year plan for the development of the KSIR, it is intended to create its own plans for producing weapons and ammunition. In February 1984 at a ceremony for the opening of the first enterprise that produces mortars, the minister of the corps announced that at these plants "in the future strategic weapons will also be produced."

The KSIR is staffed mainly on a voluntary basis from people who are most fanatically devoted to the Islam regime, men and women who have been

comprehensively tested, who are 16 years of age or more and who have recommendations from religious figures. A considerable proportion of the fighting people in the corps are selected from the personnel of the "Twenty Million People's Army," that is, the national militia.

The KSIR is responsible for tasks of training and forming the militia. In keeping with the charter, all members of the militia are divided into three categories: simple (rank-and-file) members who have gone through the course of general initial training and have been enlisted in the regular army, and active--those who after the course in general training continue to study under a separate program, and the special ones--these are people who are enlisted in the KSIR reserve. The last category maintains regular contact with the corps and they are given a special certificate. According to the figures in the Iranian press, more than 3 million people have already taken military training under this program. In the interests of improving the system of staffing the militia, in February 1984 large "research maneuvers" were conducted in the country under the title "Liberation of the Quds."

At the present time the religious and political leadership in Iran has begun to devote more attention to expanding the training centers for training personnel for the corps. Leaders are now being trained in the KSIR officers' school in the city of Qum. The training of the command staff and ideological personnel is carried out in the corps' secondary schools. At the present time it is planned to open an academy which will accept graduates of the officers' school and secondary schools of the KSIR. Additionally, special camps have been organized for boys under 13 years of age. Thus, according to the estimates of foreign observers, reliance is being placed on the achievement of complete autonomy of the corps in the matter of training personnel.

Leading activists of Iran think that since the KSIR is a military-ideological and political agency, all of its members "should be very familiar with the canons of Islam and have the corresponding ideological and political training." In the words of the president of Iran, A. Khamenei, "If the corps does not have a strong study of ideological and political problems, it cannot be considered an effective agency for the Islamic revolution." In order to transform the KSIR into a reliable support for a clerical regime, its personnel undergoes intensive religious and ideological training. Two administrations exist in order to organize and construct this work: the ideological-political administrations of both propaganda and the press. The latter is responsible for conducting propaganda activity with the help of the mass media. Their chiefs and the chiefs of the divisions under their jurisdiction are appointed from the clergy by a representative of the country's leader in the corps. The charter of the corps emphasizes that the "subject matter and programs for ideological and political training, and also the direction and content of the propaganda and press should be approved by the leader of the country or his representative in the KSIR."

At the present time, according to data from the Iranian press, there are more than 250 priests working in the ideological and political administration. Additionally, there is a considerable number of them directly in the units and divisions.

The most varied forms and methods are used in the ideological and political education of the corps personnel in the spirit of faithfulness to Islamic canons and the ruling regime, the main ones of which are oral and printed propaganda. Conversations and lectures on religious themes have become widespread. Daily namaz (prayers) are also conducted in the subdivision. On days off and on Fridays in the units they organize prayer meetings in which highly placed religious and political activists and commanders speak. During the time of these speeches, in addition to purely religious issues, they touch upon issues of daily life and interpret crucial domestic and international problems.

The mass media are used actively in order to educate the Pasdar members. There are several radio and television programs for the KSIR in Iran. The radio broadcasting station "Radio Sepah" (Radio Corps) is in operation and its programs are not only for KSIR personnel and the population of Iran, but also for foreign countries. More than 10 newspapers and magazines are published, the majority of which have a large circulation, including "Pasdar-e Eslam" (Guardian of Islam"], "Peyam-e Enkelab" ("Herald of the Revolution") and others. A large quantity of propaganda brochures with religious and political content is also being published. Some of the materials are published in foreign languages (English, Arabian) for the foreign reader. Visual agitation is also being used extensively. Military equipment is inscribed with sayings from the Koran and tanks and armored transporters are decorated with flags--green (the color of Islam) and red (the color of self-sacrifice).

The content of the ideological and political education of KSIR personnel is based on the dogma of the Shiite branch of Islam and the tenets of the Shariat. Typically, the religious aspects are being more and more closely interwoven with the conditions of the political life in the country and abroad. There is extensive propaganda of the Islamic revolution and its "worldwide nature" and the need to export it to other countries are emphasized. This point was made by the Ayatollah Khomeyni. "We," he says, "are spreading our revolution throughout the world since ours is an Islamic revolution. Until Islam is victorious throughout the world, the struggle will continue."

Special attention is devoted to publicizing the "jihad" (a holy war against nonbelievers), which is used by the ruling clergy to maintain high military spirit among the Pasdar members and belief in the justice of the ideas of exporting the "Islamic revolution." Here a special position is assigned to the appeal to follow the "shahadat" (self-sacrifice in the battle for the faith). All guards are inspired with the idea that self-sacrifice is a godly deed for the true-believing Muslim, and the "shahids" (those who have died for the faith) are promised forgiveness for all their sins and "a direct path to heaven." In this connection the Ayatollah Khomeyni teaches: "A red death is many times better than a black life. We need a 'shahadat' today so that tomorrow our children can proudly oppose the world of godlessness." He teaches that "blood spilled in the name of the 'jihad' makes Islam even more beautiful and gives spirit to our posterity."

Such propaganda leads to a situation like the one in which, during the course of military actions on the Irani-Iraqi front, there were repeated cases in

which 14- and 15-year-old adolescents were sent in front of the attacking troops. As was noted in the foreign press, they ran through mine fields and, at the cost of their own lives, opened the way for the troops who were following them. These youth sincerely believed that after death a direct path to heaven was waiting for them.

The concept of the "jihad" is also used as one of the arguments for the strengthening of military discipline and the unquestioning subordination to commanders and chiefs. For example, speaking in January 1984 before the Pasdar members who were being sent to the front, Makhallati called for exact following of orders and instructions from the commanders. He emphasized that "even if you go forward without orders from the commander you will not be considered a 'shahid' since only obedience to the commander is in keeping with the norms of the Shariyat."

The religious and political leadership of Iran is at great pains to isolate the KSIR personnel from the political life in the country. They are forbidden to participate in parties, political groupings and organizations. It says in the charter: "The guards of the Islamic revolution are politically and ideologically under the jurisdiction of the country's leader and are independent of all parties and political groupings, and they themselves do not have the right to function as a political organization."

In the ideological and political education of members of the KSIR and the militia, as in official propaganda as a whole in the country and abroad, in addition to anti-imperialist tendencies, a significant position is also allotted to anticommunist and anti-Soviet tendencies. The activity of Iranian leftist democratic parties and organizations is discredited in all possible ways. The corps is used as a sword of vengeance here not so much against the true enemies of the revolution as against the true patriots of the country--the representatives of progressive organizations.

In Iranian propaganda an equal sign is now frequently placed between the United States and the USSR in light of what has been put forth by the religious and political leadership. Iran's slogan is "Neither East Nor West" and they bring forth fabricated, groundless accusations against the Soviet Union. Of course there is no justification for attempts to place the imperialist policy of the United States and the peace-loving course of the USSR on the same slate. The truth is that the Soviet Union has conducted and is conducting with respect to its southern neighbor, Iran, a policy of being a good neighbor and not intervening in its internal affairs, and it is striving to maintain normal relations and to develop these on a mutually advantageous basis.

FOOTNOTES

1. In keeping with the constitution, which was approved during the course of a referendum in December 1979, Iran was proclaimed the Islam republic. The constitution determined that the activity of the government and the president is controlled by the faqih--the highest spiritual and political authority and the country's leader. He is embodied in life in the Ayatollah Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni.
2. One of the high titles of the Shiite clergy.

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INTERNATIONAL

UUSR- NICARAGUA FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY CREATED

Moscow LATINSKAYA AMERIKA in Russian No 12, Dec 84 pp 135-136

[Article by P. P. Yamashkin: "The USSR-Nicargua Friendship Society Has Been Created"]

[Text] The meeting of the Soviet public in connection with the establishment in our country of a society in the Moscow House of Friendship with the Peoples of Foreign Countries took the shape of a striking manifestation of solidarity with the heroic people of Nicaragua.

V. A. Shamshin, the USSR minister of communications, who participated in this meeting, said: "The establishment of the society is timely and necessary. It testifies to the actively expanding fraternal ties between our countries and to the desires of the Soviet people to strengthen further their friendship and international solidarity with the struggle of Nicaragua's revolutionary people to build a new society".

The victory of the Sandinista popular revolution aroused enormous interest throughout the world in this Central American country and in the fate of its courageous people who are stubbornly struggling to build a new society despite the criminal actions of the United States and its hirelings.

The Soviet people, who are true to the Leninist principles of international solidarity with people struggling for their freedom and national independence, followed with deep sympathy the courageous struggle of the Nicaraguan patriots against the bloody dictatorship of Somoza and heartily greeted their victory in 1979. During the five years that have passed since then, the development of fraternal relations led to a need to establish a mass public organization.

The USSR-Nicaragua Friendship Society is being established during a very critical time for free Nicaragua. American imperialism is conducting essentially an undeclared war against it and is nurturing plans for direct armed aggression. That is why international solidarity with the Nicaraguan people is acquiring especially important significance, Professor V. V. Vol'skiy, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Latin American Institute, pointed out during his presentation at the founding meeting.

All of the Soviet people are participating in the movement for solidarity with the people of Nicaragua. It is very symbolical that not only adults but also children are joining this movement. Thus, desiring to do their own modest bit, the pupils of School No 82 in Moscow, which has become one of the primary organizations of the USSR-Nicaragua Friendship Society, have assembled a "friendship bag" (school notebooks, pen-holders and other school material) for the Nicaraguan children who are of the same age. This "bag" was handed over with a great ovation by all the participants in the meeting to (Kh. S. Espinosa), the Nicaraguan ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR who expressed deep gratitude for the solidarity with Nicaragua, pointing out that the "victory of the Sandinista revolution permitted our peoples to draw closer together and to establish close friendly relations".

The Nicaraguan Association for friendship with the Socialist Countries (ANAPS), which was formed in 1981, is playing an important role in acquainting the Nicaraguan public with the achievements of real socialism. During the three years that it has actively functioned, the association has been transformed into an authoritative mass public organization. The USSR-Nicaragua Friendship Society will cooperate closely with the association.

Important and noble tasks, which have been called upon to provide a new stimulus for the further expansion of friendship and for the strengthening of solidarity between the two countries, face them.

In its activity, the USSR-Nicaragua Friendship Society will rely on primary organizations which the collectives of many industrial enterprises, scientific institutions, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, schools, etc., have become. The society's management board, which contains prominent Soviet governmental and public figures, workers, artists, and scientists, was elected at the meeting. V. A. Shamshin, USSR minister of communications, was elected its president.

In a unanimously adopted resolution, the participants in the meeting declared their ardent solidarity with the courageous Sandino people who are heroically defending their freedom and independence, condemned the aggressive policy of the United States toward Nicaragua and the other countries of Central America, and demanded an end to the armed provocations and plans for smothering the Sandinista revolution.

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CSO: 1807/154

INTERNATIONAL

ASEAN ATTITUDE TOWARD 'CAMBODIAN PROBLEM' CRITICIZED

BK161001 Moscow in Thai to Thailand 1100 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Ella Zhukova commentary]

[Text] It appears that the recently-concluded meeting of the six ASEAN foreign ministers in Bangkok dwelled only on the so-called Cambodian problem. The meeting marked a change of attitude on the part of the ASEAN leadership--from a desire for a political solution to the Cambodian problem to an aggressive and belligerent attitude. The ASEAN countries are now appealing for other countries to provide extensive military assistance to the so-called tripartite government of Cambodian exiles. The participants in the Bangkok meeting justified their attitude by alleging that the Vietnamese army volunteers in Cambodia pose a threat to Thailand's security. It is clear that the allegation is unjustified. The fact is that Vietnamese army volunteers came to Cambodia in February 1979, 6 years ago, during the liberation of Cambodia from the genocidal Pol Pot clique in accordance with the treaty of friendship, peace and cooperation between the Cambodian and the Vietnamese Governments. These Vietnamese volunteers came to help counter an external threat. This action is not illegal and neither does it violate the framework of the treaty between the two countries. Basically, Vietnamese assistance to Cambodia does not violate international law or the UN Charter.

Why has the ASEAN leadership now decided to vigorously debate the presence of the Vietnamese army volunteers in Cambodia and slandered Vietnamese-Cambodian cooperation? Observers feel that there are two reasons for this. First, the Cambodian army has recently scored many achievements on the battlefield with the aid of the Vietnamese soldiers in campaigns against the Pol Potists near the border, destroying their strongholds and camps. It is evident that the defeat of the Pol Pot bandits has not pleased certain of the ASEAN leaders. Second, external elements have been trying to obstruct the fine developments in Southeast Asia. These developments have been supported by new peace initiatives proposed by the three Indochinese countries. At their meeting in Ho Chi Minh City, Indochinese leaders called for a constructive dialogue to fairly resolve regional problems. They proposed an international meeting with the participation of ASEAN countries and other countries that desire to transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. The Vietnamese, Lao and Cambodian delegates emphasized the possibility of negotiations for the withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers from Cambodia

provided that at the same time the Pol Pot clique is eliminated from the international arena and that a general election is held in Cambodia with international observers.

These proposals show that the three Indochinese countries have embarked on a positive approach toward the ASEAN countries with the aim of establishing normalcy in this region. UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar said in Hanoi that the proposal of the three Indochinese countries made in Ho Chi Minh City served as a good basis for other countries to understand the real attitude of the three countries. Well-intended though it is, the proposal has not gained understanding or brought a positive response from the ASEAN countries. The Bangkok administration responded by using the Pol Potists, who are heavily armed with Thai weapons, to threaten Cambodia.

It is evident that the Thai threat to Cambodia is influenced by external elements which seek to maintain tension in Southeast Asia. Foremost is the influence of the Washington administration, which has always persisted in using the Cambodian problem to incite confrontation between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. This is evident in the recent statement by a U.S. State Department representative about U.S. readiness to provide additional military aid to Thailand to counter the so-called threat from the Vietnamese army volunteers in Cambodia. It is common knowledge that the Thai Government did not request additional military aid and, therefore, it is clear that the U.S. administration has not only aided the Pol Pot clique, which was toppled by the Cambodian people, but has also tried to influence other countries--first of all the ASEAN countries--to go along with it.

The collusion with the genocidal Pol Pot clique is certainly puzzling, taking into consideration the clique's cruel crimes committed while it was in power in Cambodia. A report of the commission for investigating Pol Pot crimes said over 35,000 bureaucrats, some 18,600 medical officials, and some 96 percent of Cambodian students were murdered, while some 6,000 schools and 2,000 monasteries were destroyed. The report said the Pol Pot era was the darkest period in Cambodian history. How can we assess people who would forget the bloody crimes of the Pol Pot clique and support it to the detriment of the interest of the people of their own country and to the detriment of the interest of the Cambodian people who are striving for their sovereignty?

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INTERNATIONAL

THAILAND'S SUPPORT FOR POL POT GROUPS SCORED

LD212222 Moscow TASS in English 2149 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Feb TASS--Units of the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea supported by Vietnamese volunteers carried out successful operations to liquidate gangs for Khmer counterrevolution in the area of the Kampuchean-Thai border that had been trying to create place d'armes for espionage and subversive activity against the People's Republic of Kampuchea, says a commentary of the Kampuchean news agency SPK circulated here. This can rightly be called real victory of the young armed forces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The mass media of Western imperialist states and China talk about the activity of so-called "resistance forces" which are actually gangs of murderers and robbers staging terror and violence against the peaceful population of border-line Kampuchean districts. By now forces of Khmer reaction have been driven out of districts into which they made raids from Thai territory. The population's security has been insured. A major base of Pol Pot men, Phnommalay, has been destroyed. Several weeks ago ringleaders of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" were giving there sumptuous receptions for Western diplomats and journalists.

Some bandits managed to get into the Thai territory. They came again under the protection of the Thai Army and patronage of foreign military advisers, the commentary says. Thus, the forces of imperialism and international reaction try again to preserve the Pol Pot men as a political and military force for waging activity against the People's Republic of Kampuchea with the aim of weakening people's power, aggravating tension in the area. The entire responsibility for possible grave consequences of such shortsighted actions rests completely on Bangkok which continues giving all-out support and assistance to the Pol Pot gangs.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea is confidently advancing along the road of national revival, construction of the foundations of socialist society. Events of the recent months confirmed convincingly that the People's Republic of Kampuchea has enough resources and strength to protect reliably its sovereignty and territorial integrity, the inviolability of its frontiers, to give a due rebuff to the intrigues of the enemies of the Kampuchean revolution, the SPK news agency points out.

CSO: 1812/158

INTERNATIONAL

SOVIET JOURNALIST REPORTS ON VISIT TO AFGHANISTAN

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 1, 3, 4 Jan 85

[Article by Murad Nepesov: "The New in Ancient Afghanistan"]

[1 Jan 85 p 3]

[Excerpts] 1. "Ariana" Flies to Kabul.

My forthcoming trip to Afghanistan was definitely not a military secret, but for some reason every person who got to hear about it invariably asked: "Are you really going there?" What a wealth of emotions merged into one in so brief a question! Chief among them was perhaps the feeling of participation in all the events taking place in Afghanistan. For me, though, one thought stood out with crystal clarity: I would see with my own eyes the reality of Afghanistan, a land thousands of kilometers from Moscow, a country that begins just beyond the southernmost Soviet city of Kushka where a long time ago my mother was born.

There have been several occasions in the history of the Soviet people when some distant country would suddenly become very close and its destiny would be tied to our own with bonds of blood. Many men and women, far from old today, who were in kindergarten in 1936 and 1937 will forever remember the Spanish names of Guadala-jara, Tajo, Barcelona, Guernica... Names that cried out for help. And in many Soviet families of those years the husband fervently kissed his young wife goodbye, tossed his little son or daughter all the way up to the high ceiling, forever imprinting in their memories the touch of their father's cheek, freshly shaven but rough nevertheless. It was on Spanish soil that the bloody battle lines of the time were drawn, the battle lines of the fierce class struggle between the old world and the new which began in October 1917. How could the Soviet people stand idly by and watch the Fascists tearing the Spanish Republic to pieces and slaughtering her workers and peasants, our class brothers?! There are so many nameless graves in the stony ground of Spain bearing the remains of our pilots, tankmen, military advisers... In the words of Dolores Ibarruri, it was a vivid manifestation of the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

And then there was the most terrible war in the history of mankind between the shock troops of world imperialism, Hitlerite

fascism, and the still young but, as history demonstrated, mighty Soviet state. In that war we had to defend our freedom and independence all by ourselves. We triumphed, contributing more than anyone else to the salvation of mankind from the brown plague. Later there was Cuba, Vietnam... And today - Afghanistan! The word has entered the hearts of millions of our people. It troubles and deprives of sleep mothers whose lads in uniform, submachine gun in hand, are selflessly doing their internationalist duty aiding the republicans of Afghanistan in their fight against counterrevolution behind which stand Washington and Bonn, Tokyo and London, Islamabad and Teheran and a number of other capitals.

Everybody well knows that a limited contingent of Soviet troops was introduced into Afghanistan in response to repeated requests by the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. But long before that, on November 7, 1921, to be more exact, there was an "introduction" of another limited Soviet contingent consisting of 25 people - radio and telegraph operators, electricians. It was the first step in the implementation of the friendly Treaty between the RSFSR and Afghanistan concluded on February 28 of that same year. Soon after its signing V.I.Lenin wrote: "The old imperialist Russia has vanished forever, and the northern neighbor of the High Afghan state is a Soviet Russia which has proffered the hand of friendship and brotherhood to all the peoples of the East and to the Afghan people first of all... We are happy to note that the first treaty of friendship concluded by the Afghan people was the treaty with Russia". A material confirmation of these words was the joint erection of telegraph lines linking Kabul with the cities of Herat in the west and Mazari-Sharif in the north of the country. Later a cotton-cleaning plant and a power station were built.

Thus began our economic collaboration. Today it seems modest in scale because the overall number of economic projects in which the Soviet Union took or is taking part is close to 190. Over 80 of them are in operation. And of course, working there side by side with Afghan workers, engineers and technicians are not 25, but thousands of Soviet specialists who play the roles of advisers, helpers, foremen and teachers. It is precisely the activities of these people, and, naturally, the work of the Afghans themselves in the economic, scientific and technical fields that interested me the most.

[3 Jan 85 p 3]

[Excerpts] 2. There, Beyond the Hindu Kush

... The bomb in the suitcase which the terrorists placed against the outer wall of the airport on August 31, 1984 went off when the square fronting it was filled with people. The counterrevolutionaries took many factors into account. Firstly, Afghan youths and girls were leaving for studies in the Soviet Union, and a lot of kinfolk were seeing them off. The death of scores, if not hundreds, of people would, in the bandits' reasoning, deter all those who dream

of studying in our country. Secondly, flying home on that day were Soviet teachers from the Kabul Polytechnical Institute for their vacations and a group of specialists who had finished their work in Afghanistan...

Later on in the course of various encounters in the country I was told that this inhuman act wreaked havoc. Thirty Afghans were killed, hundreds gravely wounded. Our people were saved by the fact that they were standing not in front of the glass facade, but behind a concrete end wall. Nevertheless, Kabul Polytechnical Institute instructors Yekaterina Dmitriyevna Gorina and Viktor Aleksandrovich Mal'kov were hurt by glass fragments. After a period of treatment they returned to Kabul and are back at their jobs.

The revolutionary government could not allow this dastardly act to go unpunished. State security organs conducted a thorough investigation. They learned that a taxicab with five men in it had driven up to the air terminal several times that morning. Each rider stepped out of the car by turn and strolled casually past the entrance. Some of the victims saw and remembered them well. There were other leads too, of course. The organizers of the crime were taken in their den in one of the dead-end alleys that abound in the part of town known as the "dirty bazaar". Uncovered during the arrest were several dozen powerful explosive devices, every one of them marked "Made in U.S.A".

I got no sleep the first night in Kabul. With economic affairs adviser of the Soviet embassy A.F.Petrov and members of his staff we first hammered out a schedule for my meetings with people and trips to project sites. After their departure I began to feel the altitude - Kabul's elevation is almost 2000 meters above sea level. There was not enough oxygen, my pulse was throbbing at 120 beats a minute. It's always like that the first few days, knowledgeable people had cautioned. Then, long after midnight, the hotel was enveloped by the white light of flares that hung over Kabul's southern suburb. Somewhere far off a submachine gun fired a burst and choked up. Soon after that came the call to the faithful, amplified a hundredfold by loudspeakers, urging them to offer up their morning prayer to the glory of Allah. There are evidently no small number of mosques in the area, so that the chorus sounded quite impressive. This roll call served to remind one that Afghanistan always was and still is a country where Islam retains powerful positions.

As a matter of fact, it was this subject that we discussed first in our conversation with deputy chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Commission (Gosplan) comrade Sarvar Mangal. He received the correspondent of SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA at exactly 9 a.m. in his office on the fourth floor of the Gosplan building in the center of Kabul. Tall, youthful-looking, wearing an ideally-tailored suit, he smiled when I told him about the morning chorus of muezzins.

"You have touched on a very important question to which our People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) attaches great significance. The Council of Ministers has established a main administration for Islamic affairs. The "Basic Principles of the DRA", which have the power of state laws, emphasize the point that all Moslems, and they comprise 98 percent of the population, are guaranteed complete freedom in the exercise of the religious rites of Islam. By the way, there are 236 mosques in Kabul alone.

Equally considerate was the party's approach to the very sensitive problem of nationalities. The territory of Afghanistan has historically been inhabited by scores of peoples and tribes. The most numerous, over nine million, are the Pushtu or Afghans, next come the Tadjiks - no less than three million, the Hazaras, the Charaimaki who speak Dari. That is why Pushtu and Dari are the official state languages. This does not mean, however, that speakers of other languages, the Uzbeks, say, or the Turkomans, the Kirghiz are in any way overlooked. They publish their own newspapers and send their children to native-language schools.

Soon after the April revolution the PDPA called for the creation of a National Patriotic Front (NPF) which embraced the progressive, democratic and patriotic forces of the new Afghan society regardless of their national, social or religious backgrounds. NPF participants include the labor unions, the youth and women's organizations, the creative unions, businessmen, representatives of the tribes, the small nationalities and the clergy. The front operates under the leadership of the PDPA, and today there are no problems that have not been discussed or resolved in the framework of the NPF. These include the development of industry, health services, education, the condition of the tribes, the organization of defense against the counterrevolutionaries.

Our revolution, the PDPA, aspire for constructive development in all spheres, from economics to religion, stressed S. Mangal. This was something the founders of the party dreamed about while still operating in the deep underground when twenty years ago, on January 1, 1965, the PDPA held its constituent congress. That congress elected a Central Committee with Babrak Karmal as its second secretary and Sultan Ali Keshtmand a member. The party started operating among workers, peasants, the progressive intelligentsia. At the end of the 60's an underground organization of the PDPA came into being in the army too. It consisted of young officers, but party work was entrusted to NCO's and soldiers as well.

It took over 13 years of intense effort and a skillful combination of lawful and unlawful forms of political struggle to prepare the cadres of the party for the overthrow of the dictatorial regime of M. Daud. On April 17, 1978 one of the leaders of the party, M. A. Haybar was killed. His funeral turned into a stormy manifestation in whose forefront stood the party leadership. At that point

Daud and his henchmen realized that our party was the mainstay of the opposition and decided to decapitate it. They arrested N.M.Taraki, Babrak Karmal, Anakhita Ratebzad and other members of the PDPA Central Committee. These arrests triggered an armed revolutionary uprising which on April 27 swept the rotting regime of the feudal lords from power. Kabul radio announced on that day that for the first time in the history of Afghanistan the government of the country had passed into the hands of the people and the last remnants of tyranny had collapsed".

"With what results has the PDPA come to its twentieth anniversary?" I asked S.Mangal.

He stopped to think, stretching back in his armchair as though reviewing in his mind's eye the whole difficult, complex path travelled by the new Afghanistan.

"Let's begin with the numerical strength of the party. In the post-revolution years its numbers have grown from 15000 to 120000 members and candidates in spite of all the hardships and ordeals, in spite of the losses incurred in the struggle against counter-revolution. Because it is the party of the working class and all the toilers of Afghanistan, the PDPA is the political vanguard of all the national-patriotic forces of the country and is quite capable of leading the people to victory.

As regards the national economy, last year, which was 1362 by the Moslem or 1983/84 by the European calendar, we finally managed to top the GNP and national income levels of the last pre-revolution year. Please bear in mind - this was achieved by our toilers under the most difficult conditions of a virtually ceaseless war being waged against us by the forces of imperialism and regional reaction led by the U.S. which has unleashed on the DRA bands of outright counterrevolutionaries and the ignorant people they have deluded. The overall economic damage inflicted by the actions of the counterrevolution comprises 35 billion afghanis or about 700 million U.S. dollars. This amounts to half of all the capital investments made during the 20 years that preceded the April revolution. To inflict such losses on us the Americans have already spent close to a billion dollars. Such is the arithmetic of this undeclared war".

[4 Jan 85 p 3]

[Excerpts] A Visit With Kabul Workers

The first week of last December was a rather unusual one. Wednesday was the birthday of the prophet Mohammed, and on Fridays Moslems do not work. The government of the DRA, out of respect for the religious feelings of the population, decreed Thursday a holiday too. However, I thought, our daily bread has to be baked every day. I dial ed. The voice that answered spoke perfect Russian: "Hello, chief engineer Zahed of the bread-baking plant speaking".

I expressed a desire to visit his plant, the reaction was: "Give me your address, we're sending a car out, a gray Volga, the driver's name is Farid." Fifteen minutes later a car pulled up at the hotel. Behind the wheel was a young fellow sporting a black mustache and a turban. On the seat beside him was a submachine gun with a barrel worn white.

The towers of the elevator are visible from afar. Beside them are two mills, two breadbaking plants. At the gate of the combine is a long line of trucks from the provinces to pick up flour. The huge diesel trucks among them with their very tall side panels attract your attention immediately. The paintings on them are so vivid as to blind the eye: varicolored peacocks, striped tigers, elephants with raised trunks. The calligraphic ligature of quotes from the Koran graces the cabs, and painted on each windshield are two huge eyes, a form of protection from the evil eye of evil men. These trucks are privately owned. Rumor has it that the dushmans do not attack them, preferring not to strain relations with this very influential stratum of Afghan society.

The pervading smell at the breadbaking plant was that of fresh bread. The affable hosts - the president of the enterprise Abdul, and I mean "president", not the "director" we are used to back home, in Afghanistan all enterprise and department heads are called "president", chief engineer Zahed, chief technologist Aydar Ali - were already seated at a well laid-out table. A samovar was on the boil, piled on the tablecloth were round tender flatcakes, white and rye loaves, little bricks of molded bread. Everything was hot, straight from the oven. You should have seen the pleasure in their faces as I broke off little warm pieces of their bread and ate, drinking them down with tea. All the bread I sampled tasted delicious.

"We turn out 117 tons of these every day", said Zahed with pride. "Just as good as in Moscow, aren't they? I was a student at the Technological Institute of the Food Industry". "And just as good as in Odessa," Ali added merrily. He had graduated from a technicum in that city.

Interrupting each other, they told me all there is to know about their beloved enterprise: it employs 800 persons, produces 400 tons of flour a day, it is highly mechanized. The bread goes primarily to day nurseries, schools, hospitals, the army. The combine has been turning a profit from the time of its inception.

"How much, for example, does this flatcake cost?" I asked.

"In the store - 10 afghanis if you have a coupon," came the reply. They elaborated: the revolutionary government enacted a minimum-wage law - 4500 afghanis a month. In addition, every worker is given coupons every month which allow him to purchase foodstuffs at fixed prices. For example, at the bazaar a kilo of mutton costs 120 afghanis, and it can go up the very next day, whereas

the coupon price is and stays 25 afghanis. There are fixed prices on sugar, tea and rice as well, but all within certain limits. If you want more, do your additional shopping at the bazaar".

We took a long tour of the bread combine. In one of the shops we met with the leader of a group of Soviet specialists Anatoliy Gontar and technologist Zurab Tevsadze. They were showing the production process to deputy chief of V/O Sel'khozpromeksport B.Titov. Specialists from this association had participated in the construction of the combine.

"How big is your group?" I asked.

"The others are power specialist Kapustin, my namesake, and interpreter Narzullo Aliyev from Kishinev", replied Gontar with a pronounced Ukrainian accent. "The Afghans are coping real well by themselves. We're, as they say, only consultants".

The next day, also a holiday, I decided to phone the management of the local motor vehicle repair plant. This time the response was in Dari, but the receiver was immediately handed over to another person and I heard in Russian: "President of the Djangalak plant Omar Mohammed speaking". I introduced myself and inquired whether the plant was working. Omar replied that not all of it, not completely, but yes, it was at work.

Omar describes his enterprise, proudly calling it the "industrial heart of the republic". A workforce of 1200. Several shops - motor vehicle repair, metal structures, machining, foundry, woodworking, oxygen, a tool section, a paintshop. He follows this with a detailed list of the plant's output: 1400 capital repair jobs on ZIL, MAZ, Tatra and Volga automobiles. Bus bodies, beautiful all. Hangars. Oil storage tanks...

Omar Mohammed impressed me as a man literally in love with his plant. He says: "Let me tell you more. As a correspondent of SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA you must be very interested in any information about our industry, and ours is the best plant in Afghanistan. There wasn't a single year after the revolution when we didn't fulfil our plan. The plant is fully cost-accounting. Prime Minister Sultan Ali Keshtmand has twice presented our collective with the challenge Red Banner of the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Council of Ministers.

We introduced the piece-rate and bonus pay system while preserving the minimum wage. You can see the result for yourself: today is Friday, but look how many people have come to work! We have no labor turnover in the usual sense of the word. Why? First - the pay is good. 20 percent of the plant's net profit is distributed among the workers. We recently awarded bonuses which measured up to almost three months' pay for every man. We have our own eating

facilities, workers are driven to work in buses, 18 of them. In the old days, under the king and Daud, they walked the 10-15 kilometers to the plant, we're located outside city limits, actually. Djangalak means "good forest", but it was chopped down long ago. So we planted roses. There's also a polyclinic of our own, a day nursery, a gym. We currently have two hostels housing 400 people, but will soon build a workers' township near the plant.

Still, from time to time we have to let our workers, engineers, technicians leave the plant to go into the ministries, the army, the state security apparatus. There's nothing to be done about it: the party thinks our cadres are stalwart and truly dependable. They all love and cherish their plant - our self-defense detachment numbers 350 men. The dushman are afraid to come near the enterprise, even though the mountains are close by. Well, let's go tour the territory..."

"Allow me", said Omar and introduced me to the plant president's consultant Aleksandr Iosifovich Rovnyy, a former director of the Volgograd Motor Vehicle Repair Plant. Then, bidding us all good-bye and hoping to see me in Moscow soon, he walked away to the administrative building.

The tour of the enterprise over, we crossed the road and found ourselves in a cosy courtyard lined with the verandas of single-story cottages. Two lads were passing ball on a volleyball court and a little girl was skipping rope.

"This is our settlement", said Rovnyy, and began introducing me to his comrades. One must point out that in general Soviet people are an amicable and close-knit lot when working abroad. For Afghanistan this goes without saying. Here they demonstrate truly brotherly care and attentiveness for each other, and a new arrival feels it on himself immediately. Our builders, engineers, fitters, teachers, specialists of many other professions live and work in Afghanistan under special conditions, disregarding the perils of sabotage, rocket attacks and other factors that are definitely not a part of the peaceful scene.

I myself got the full benefit of this friendliness and goodwill when I found myself in the Djangalak settlement for Soviet specialists. Never before had I savored such salted red tomatoes and such coleslaw as those produced by Tolya Manayev, an engineer from the town of Apsheronsk in Krasnodarskiy kray.

Dusk came imperceptibly, and a car was already honking for me at the gate. We shook hands firmly and I left. But staying on at Djangalak was a small, cohesive group of Soviet specialists who are calmly and without rhetoric doing their internationalist duty by helping the industrial heart of Afghanistan maintain its rhythmic beat.

12258
CSO: 1807/189

INTERNATIONAL

WESTERN MERCHANT SHIPPING CRISIS BLAMED ON 'MILITARIZATION'

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 84 p 6

[Article by S. Karpov, captain for Long-range Voyages and candidate of economic sciences: "The 'Sinking' Fleet: Capitalism Today"]

[Text] Maritime merchant shipping in capitalist countries is experiencing a prolonged deep crisis. Every tenth ship is idle. A significant portion of the fleet is being operated at reduced "economical" speeds, and another portion has been turned into floating warehouses. Freight rates on a number of cargo transportation routes have fallen to a critical level which does not compensate shipowners for their operational expenses. The wave of bankruptcies, having literally swept small shipowners away, is increasingly taking hold of the large shipowners as well. Break-up rates for fleets have risen sharply. The shipping crisis in its turn has caused a serious slump in capitalist shipbuilding. Thousands of sailors, dockworkers and shipbuilders in many countries are without work.

What are the reasons for this? Many researchers in the West connect the difficult situation in capitalist shipbuilding exclusively with the exacerbation of the general economic crisis which has hit the capitalist system as a whole. Indeed, it is part of a single vicious cycle. However, attempts to qualify the difficulties which have befallen the "unlucky" shipowners as only temporary and to explain them only as a slump in the market does not stand up to serious criticism. In addition to the reasons indicated, processes reflecting the very essence of the predatory policy of the imperialist powers and of monopoly capital form the basis of the current shipping crisis.

At the beginning of the 1970's when the OPEC countries, having established national control over petroleum resources and extraction, placed the question of attaining transport independence for their petroleum exports on the agenda, an international oil cartel, which united the seven largest oil monopolies of the United States, England and Holland and dominated the capitalist petroleum market, inspired an immense tanker boom which later turned into a very deep crisis, the results of which are still being felt.

The specific character of the cartel's policy, for which the process of transporting oil is only one link in its chain of operations, lies in the

... for profit. The main struggle is over the right to charter ships and the effort to establish the lowest possible freight rates. In the case in question, the cartel has basically pursued two goals: tactically, to obtain an excess profit by destroying the so-called "independent" shipowners of Western Europe, Japan and other states; and strategically, to deprive the OPEC countries of economic stimuli to develop national tanker shipping and to maintain its control over the market for the charter (frakht) of tanker tonnage.

As for line shipping, which transports the most valuable and important cargoes in international trade, the freight conferences, which are dominated by imperialist powers, retain strong positions for the time being. They can dictate monopolistically high transport tariffs.

The scale of the current freight market is indicated by its turnover of more than \$120 billion a year. This is more than the value of the turnover in the world markets for grain, fertilizers, minerals, metallic ores, iron, steel, and textile raw materials taken together. The fight for "fat sums of money" is the first cause for many freight wars, uncontrolled fleet development and grandiose speculations and shady transactions.

However, the revenue from freight is only one side of the coin. Under the current conditions of an acute exacerbation of the international situation of the increasing dependence of imperialist powers on deliveries of raw materials which have primarily an intercontinental character, as well as of the intensification of the demands of the developing countries for a fundamental change in international economic relations, maritime shipping acquires not only economic, but great political and military strategic importance with every year. In this connection, it is not by accident that the maritime merchant fleet is considered a special "service of the armed forces" in the plans of the aggressive NATO bloc, and policy in the shipping area is considered an important part of state policy.

The industrially developed capitalist countries, which have called themselves "traditional shipping powers", still control the greater part of the world fleet. The privileged position of these states in maritime shipping arose during their period of colonial supremacy. Now they are trying to preserve the status quo.

However, the world is inexorably changing. The formation and strengthening of the maritime fleets of the socialist and a number of developing countries, connected chiefly with the guaranteeing of national foreign trade transport operations, have significantly narrowed the opportunities for imperialist expansion in world shipping.

Under these conditions, the monopoly state capital of the West began to carry out a "policy of lifebelts" on a large scale by directly and indirectly subsidizing the vanishing competitive ability of their fleet and by transferring it en masse to the "cheap" and "convenient" flags of Liberia, Panama, Cyprus and the islands of Bermuda and the Bahamas. It is significant that the tonnage of ships now registered under the flag of only one small African country, Liberia (116 million tons), exceeds the tonnage of the

national merchant fleets of such "traditional shipping powers" as England, France, the FRG, Norway, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Belgium taken together.

The flight of ships to "convenient" flags has especially grown in the last few years. As a result of this, and also of the acceleration of the break-up rates for ships, Sweden's merchant fleet has decreased by one-half, England's, the former "sovereign of the sea", and the FRG's by one-third, Norway's by one-fourth, and France's by one-fifth.

Maritime shipping in the United States is experiencing the most protracted and severe crisis. At the present time, ships under the national flag of this largest capitalist power transport approximately only 4 percent of the cargoes of its maritime foreign trade. One of the principal reasons for this situation is the militarization of the American economy and the subordination of the development of merchant shipping to the Pentagon's interests. As a rule, American "merchant" ships are built taking military requirements into account and have an increased and economically unjustified speed, special devices for installing armament and loading military equipment, etc. In order to maintain their competitive ability, the ruling circles in the United States make especially broad use of the policy of shipbuilding and operational subsidies. In 1983, Congress earmarked \$454 million to keep the American fleet "afloat".

While working out global plans for achieving world supremacy, American ruling circles have decided to take the long-ago bankrupted colonial-imperialist slogan "supremacy over the seas" out of mothballs. In order to carry out these fantastic ideas, a program to increase and modernize the navy on a colossal scale is being developed. The further militarization of merchant shipping is one of the important areas in this program. The U.S. administration intends to allot a subsidy of \$1.7 billion during the next few years to keep the country's cargo, but far from merchant, fleet "afloat".

The greater part of American merchant ships sail under foreign flags (principally Liberia and Panama). It is characteristic that while allowing their shipowners to register ships under "convenient" flags, the U.S. government makes one absolute condition: in case of war, these ships are to be placed immediately under the command of the Pentagon.

Other members of the aggressive NATO bloc are following the example of the American policy of the militarization of merchant shipping. As is known, the government of England requisitioned more than 60 merchant ships, including the "Queen Elizabeth II" passenger liner, for its colonial war "expedition" to the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. Its re-equipping into a "floating barracks deluxe", subsequent restorative repair and lease cost the British treasury more than 14 million pounds sterling.

In addition, merchant shipping in England is also experiencing hard times--every eighth ship under the national flag of Great Britain is idle and one-third of English ships are forced to sail under foreign flags.

Japanese shipping, which secures the greater part of the country's foreign trade transportation on ships under the national flag, is in a relatively better position, but its militarization manifests itself ever more clearly even here. Nakasone's government, according to a formula coordinated with the Pentagon "to defend its maritime borders within a radius of 1,000 miles," is speeding up the implementation of a large-scale naval program, one of whose most important directions is the utilization of the transport potential of the merchant fleet. In order to stimulate the development of national shipping while taking "strategic requirements" into consideration, the government is granting preferential credits to Japanese shipowners which cover up to 75 percent of the cost of building new ships and large subsidies for the accelerated scrapping of old tonnage. But even such measures will not be enough to change the overall crisis situation: about a million tons are idle, and more than 850 Japanese ships with a total deadweight of about 20 million tons have "disappeared" under the "convenient" flags of Liberia, Panama and certain other countries.

However, even the "convenient" flags will not bring salvation now. According to data from the Bremen Institute of Shipping Economics, the fleet under the "convenient" Liberian flag is in first place in the amount of idle tonnage (more than 19 million tons). About 4 million tons under the flag of Panama are inactive.

The overall prospects for improving the situation in capitalist merchant shipping, despite some economic revival in individual countries in the West, are as bleak as usual. In the opinion of the Bremen Institute of Shipping Economics, no revival in the shipbuilding of capitalist countries can be expected before 1986, and even after that any improvement in the situation will be insignificant.

One can only guess whether the sinking capitalist merchant fleet will sail out of the quagmire of this crisis, and if it does, with what kind of losses. But one thing is certain--the era of the complete supremacy of the Western imperialist monopolies in world shipping has come to an end.

12810
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INTERNATIONAL

ARMENIAN DASHNAK (NATIONALIST) PARTY ATTACKED

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 17 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences R. Khurshudyan, senior scientific associate in the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences Department of the History and Culture of Armenian Communities Abroad: "In the Dead End of Anti-Sovietism. The Course of the Dashnaktsutyun Party"]

[Text] Soviet Armenia is especially sensitive and considerate of manifestations of love and respect coming from Armenians abroad, whom historical fate has scattered to various parts of the earth. This is only natural. The majority in the Armenian diaspora are justly proud of their ancestral motherland, propagandizing her social-economic, scientific, and cultural achievements. Soviet Armenia, in turn, provides the diaspora with moral and material support in their difficult struggle for self-preservation. Sharing the material and spiritual values created on the ancient soil of Armenia, and awakening interest in independent national-historical creativity, the motherland is making a substantial contribution to the struggle against the threat of assimilation which hovers above the diaspora. Relations between the motherland and the diaspora are structured on principles of complete mutual trust, love, and respect.

At the same time, as Armenian CP Central Committee First Secretary Comrade K. S. Demirchyan remarked at the January 1985 CP Central Committee Plenum, "The overwhelming majority of Armenians abroad have a good attitude toward Soviet Armenia and the Soviet Union as a whole, considering Soviet Armenia to be the motherland of all Armenians, but we must never forget that Armenian colonies are not homogeneous in social and political terms. They include communists, our class brothers. And they include parties and patriotic groups which basically stand on principles of strengthening ties with the homeland.

"But they also include the Dashnak Party. We have struggled and will continue to struggle against the reactionary, nationalist ideology of the Dashnaks; we have unmasked and will continue to actively unmask the adventurist, anti-Soviet activities of their leaders. Parties are judged by the decisions of their congresses, by their deeds. The Dashnaks have been and remain a counterrevolutionary, anti-Soviet party, which is today in the service of American imperialism."

A study of the ideology and policies of the Dashnaktsutyun Party shows that this organization is still stubbornly following the course of anti-Sovietism and anticomunism. Eloquent testimony of this is seen in the materials of the most recent so-called "general assembly" of the Dashnaks in December of 1981, at which the party's "new" program was adopted. Both the assembly and the "new" Dashnak program were characterized as "an important turning point in the general activities of the Dashnaktsutyun."

The "important turning point" declared by the Dashnaks was dictated by social-class changes in the contemporary diaspora, the growing attraction of the Soviet Union as the main bulwark of peace on earth, the sole guarantee of the security and further flourishing of the Armenian people--as well as by the complete ideological-political bankruptcy of the Dashnaktsutyun and its endeavors to strengthen its severely shaken positions.

In F. Engels' apt phrase, "a new program is always represented as an openly hoisted banner, and the outside world judges the party by this banner." The old banner of the Dashnaktsutyun has not stood the test of time. Its double-dyed anti-Soviet colors have hopelessly faded in the rushing vortex of the social-political events of recent decades. Recognizing that their blatant anti-Sovietism has led their organization to a crushing social defeat in the diaspora and evokes scorn and derision in Soviet Armenia, the Dashnaks today are resorting to tactical tricks, redyeing the old banner to appear new, wrapping its "new" program in outwardly objective forms, and veiling its real anti-Soviet aspirations.

By peeling away the skin, it is possible to see in the "new" Dashnak program their true intentions, to recognize their plans and schemes. It is obvious that the phrases, facades, and declarations are changing, but the anti-Soviet essence of the present course of the Dashnak Party remains unchanged.

In this regard, two documents from the assembly's materials are especially typical: "Appeal to the Armenian Nation" and "On Attitudes Toward Soviet Armenia." In the "Appeal," the Dashnaks make as if to greet the people of Soviet Armenia and acknowledge their achievements in national-cultural construction. In the second document, the Dashnaks offer in words to support their fellow countrymen and Soviet Armenia and promise not to wage the struggle against the Soviet system any more.

At the beginning of this article it was remarked that Soviet Armenia responds with all her heart and soul to manifestations of love and respect from our countrymen abroad. But this is a special case: such sentiments, judging by the documents named above, are now being experienced by a political organization whose main credo has always been anti-communism and anti-Sovietism. In order to correctly evaluate the present position of the Dashnaktsutyun and draw the correct conclusions and generalizations, today more than ever it is essential to keep strictly to the class approach to social phenomena, to manifest high political vigilance.

A careful study of the text of the "Appeal" shows that the Dashnaks intend to address their greetings only to the people of the motherland; they deliberately ignore Soviet Armenia as such. Running through the document like

an invisible thread is the persistent idea that the peaceful gains of our republic's working people were achieved without regard to the type and character of political power in Soviet Armenia. The hidden barb of the "Appeal" is aimed against the indisputable fact that it was Soviet power which brought Armenia not only social and national liberation but also created the conditions for the unprecedented development of the Armenian people's creative powers. To divide, to set up an artificial barrier between the people of Soviet Armenia and Soviet power--such is the objective, underlying reality of the outwardly veiled greetings of the Dashnaks to the motherland's people.

This observed tendency of anti-Sovietism is no accident; it is clearly traceable in the other document about attitudes toward Soviet Armenia. After declaring renunciation of the struggle against the Soviet system, the Dashnaks then make the reservation that "this should not be construed as a weakening of their ideological-political line of opposition with regard to negative phenomena in the reality of the Soviet system or Soviet Armenia." Looking ahead, let us note that this frankly feeble argumentation was immediately seized upon and "creatively" developed by the new-formed Dashnak and traitor to the motherland E. Oganesyan, who declared that "to be in opposition and take part in the struggle are as different as love and hate."

But what do the Dashnaks mean by the term "negative phenomena"? To go by the document, it boils down to the following: Soviet Armenia is devoid of "the fundamental features of an independent and democratic state--freedom and independence"; "The dominating one-party system in Soviet Armenia...is not a manifestation of the will of the Armenian people"; "On their native soil the Armenian people are deprived not only of their basic social-political and economic rights, human freedoms, and the opportunity for unhindered self-development, but also the rights and means of an independent, national, natural progress in culture."

It is easy to see that these wretched, hackneyed theses are borrowed directly from the arsenal of international anti-Sovietism.

In the same document, the Dashnaks make as if to offer help and support to Soviet Armenia. In what, specifically, can this "good will" be reflected? Since the Dashnaks are not happy with real socialism, they demand "the establishment of a genuinely democratic and just social system in Soviet Armenia, based on the free will of the people."

It is a paradoxical fact that, while rejecting socialism and its ideas, the Dashnaks have from the beginning of this century, at critical moments in their history, when they were especially threatened with dissolution and decay, arrayed themselves in the toga of socialists, for the ideas of socialism have always been attractive to the working masses of Armenians.

This ability of the Dashnaks to undergo unprincipled, ad hoc metamorphoses was alertly noted and condemned by S. Shaumyan, who wrote: "...Devoid of any political convictions yourselves, you will keep your nose to the wind and always fawn before the struggling proletariat. We are aware of this and, we repeat, it does not surprise us. What does surprise us is the cynicism with which you accomplish your metamorphoses.... Your 'socialist' feathers cannot

conceal your hideous bourgeois physiognomy from anyone, nor can they save you from inevitable death and dissolution."

M. Varandyan himself, the ideologue of the Dashnaktsutyun, acknowledged that their party "had never been socialist and never would be." History offered the Dashnaks the opportunity to manifest their "adherence" to socialism in deed. In the 2.5 years of their inglorious tenure at the helm of the Armenian bourgeois state, the Dashnaks not only failed to do anything to implement the ideas of socialism--they were actually the most malicious persecutors of these ideas, zealous advocates of capitalism. And today, once more, the Dashnaks are attempting to create the illusion that they are a party of the socialist type.

An analysis of the aforementioned documents, therefore, indicates that the Dashnaks, despite their lofty declarations, have in fact not made a "turnaround" in their ideology nor revised their anti-Soviet course, and the noted metamorphoses are just a tactical trick, a pouring of old anti-Soviet wine into new "skins." Being familiar with this typical tactical trick used by nonproletarian parties, V. I. Lenin admonished: "To get one's bearings in the party struggle, it is necessary not to believe in words but to study the parties' history, to study not what the parties say about themselves but what they do...."

The materials of the Dashnak press fully confirm the anti-Soviet, anticommunist course of this organization. Let us examine the most characteristic plots of the Dashnaks' writings, objectively tracing the tendency on which the Dashnaktsutyun Party's current policy is based. The tone and content of Dashnak publications leave not the slightest doubt that this tendency is anti-Soviet and anticommunist.

The Dashnaks support all actions directed against the USSR and the socialist commonwealth; they justify Reagan's rocketomania, they brazenly distort the meaning of events in Afghanistan and Poland, they twist the character of reciprocal relations among countries participating in the Warsaw Pact, and they question the legality of the postwar arrangement in Europe. They participate in noisy campaigns, organized in the West, "in defense" of certain renegades and criminal elements in our country, under the pretext of struggling for human rights. Objects of the Dashnaks' attacks include the Soviet system, the Soviet way of life, relations among nations and nationalities of the USSR, and the social-political and economic development of Soviet Armenia.

Thus, as "evidence" of their renunciation of the struggle against the Soviet system the Dashnaks soon after their assembly fabricated the monstrous lie that "Soviet communism achieves its aims by trampling on all fundamental human and democratic freedoms, by absolutist oppression and coercive-police infringements in the realm of self-determination of peoples and nations" and that "this phenomenon clearly reflects the anti-humanism of the dominant system." They have concocted a no less shameful lie concerning one of the best attributes of Soviet man--his will: "Soviet man lacks will in its true meaning, and this brings it about that he is doomed to be incapable of responsible action." Even Soviet school reform has become the target of anti-

Soviet malice; the Dashnaks see its purpose "not as that of enhancing the educational level of the younger generation but of overcoming young people's party-ideological indifference."

The pages of the Dashnak press give an anti-Soviet "rebirth" to memoirs and articles of "patriarchs" of the Dashnak Party, publishing tendentiously selected documents from the organization's past. The Dashnaks gladly offer space in their newspapers to the works of anti-Soviets and anticomunists of all stripes, traitors to their motherland, renegades such as Avtorkhanov, Alekseyeva, Oganesyan, and others. As if summarizing the political thrust of the Dashnak press, in early 1984 an editorial in AZDAK, the weekly central press organ of the Dashnaks, stated: "On the threshold of the new year we open this page with the resolve to reaffirm our political positions and renew our ideological struggle.... Our ideological press cannot afford to slacken its line of opposition, upon which the people of Armenia place their hopes in the front line of resistance to Soviet shackles."

What conclusions and generalizations are to be drawn from analyzing the current course of the Dashnaktsutyun Party?

Striving, through their anti-Soviet activities, to hamper the efforts of our countrymen abroad to rally around the motherland, and disrupting and weakening the social and political organizations of the diaspora, the Dashnaks are thereby conducting an antinational, anti-Armenian policy, playing into the hands of those reactionary forces which are extremely displeased by the consolidation of the Armenian nation. Failing themselves to take a single radical step to defend the national interests of the Armenian people or to resolve the unresolved tasks of the diaspora, they attempt in every way to hinder the struggle of Armenians abroad for peace, democracy, and social progress, artificially narrowing the range of their political interests, attempting to bring about a shift to the right in the diaspora's political consciousness and convert it into a willing tool in the hands of international imperialism.

Having become most active during periods of a sharp rise in the aggressiveness of imperialism and the influence of militarism, and stepped-up attacks against socialism, the Dashnaks are attempting to destabilize the political situation in Soviet Armenia and instill in Soviet man a feeling of hatred toward the socialist system, to snuff out his social commitment. These Dashnaks--political dwarfs--are attempting to set themselves up against the communists, that mighty force which rescued the Armenian people in a critical moment of history. The regaining of lost power--that is the main motive of the Dashnaks' ideological-political activities. It is logical to conclude that in working out its current course, the Dashnaktsutyun is being guided by the directives of the aggressive imperialist forces of the West and are, in fact, carrying out their social-political orders.

The lessons of history have taught the Dashnaks nothing. Putting their own narrow class interests above all else, and making national interests an object of buying and selling, the Dashnaktsutyun party at the present stage, as in the past, is worming itself into the favor of international imperialism, that raging enemy of the aspirations of the Armenian people. The existence of this

party has long since become a greedy end in itself, a squabble among its leaders to retain party privileges, dividends derived from positions, and to justify their senseless existence they have glorified anti-Sovietism, which has logically led the Dashnak Party into a dead end.

This phenomenon was described, with sadness, as far back as 1923 by O. Kachaznuni, one of the Dashnaktsutyun leaders, who found in himself the strength and courage to stop and turn away from this false path. He cautioned his colleagues in the organization: "Parties are alive in deed, and only in deed. If there are no deeds, or if they are replaced by a surrogate, then death is inevitable." The Dashnaks did not heed the advice of their former leader. Having set themselves up in opposition to the struggle for peace, democracy, social and national progress, and the efforts of Armenians abroad to rally around the motherland, and having substituted the surrogate of anti-Sovietism for the well-being of the people, the Dashnaktsutyun Party has doomed itself to an inglorious end.

Today this end can be seen clearly in the logical repetition, in its new manifestations, of the persistent tendency toward crises and failures of ideology and policy on the part of the Dashnaks, accompanied by the foredoomed failure of their attempts to veil, to disguise the anti-Soviet essence of their course.

6854

CSO: 1830/291

INTERNATIONAL

EMIGRATION SAID ENCOURAGED BY 'MYTHS' ABOUT LIFE IN ISRAEL

PM271622 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 25 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by S. Ostroushchenko: "Trap for Simpletons; Myths and Truth About Israel"]

[Excerpts] "Do You Have Any Questions..." is the question on the title page of a blue booklet, one of many of its kind, proclaiming the Israeli way of life.

I have a question. Just one. Why do you lie, gentlemen? Why do you try to uproot people and ruin their lives, knowing in advance that you will not be giving them what you promise--neither motherland, nor prosperity, nor peace?

Oh, these blue, pink, white, and orange booklets, pocket size so they can be illegally brought in more conveniently, destined for simpletons, ingratiating, confiding, inviting!.. Leaf through them and you will be surprised. Absolutely no problems, no negative emotions, only positive ones.

But no, there are problems.

"Don't be seduced by the bright sun and don't be running to the sea to sunbathe right away. The gentle rays are deceptive and can put you out of action for several days."

"Those who are used to rye bread might miss it. But that will probably be your only loss!"

This is how mildly and confidently they describe the nice "problems" that people emigrating from the USSR to Israel will meet.

What, you haven't rushed to pack your bags yet? So the advertising prospectuses are not enough for you. They will make a stronger brew for you.

After all, the flood of desperate letters to the USSR and requests to return addressed to Soviet organs from those unlucky victims who have not become acclimatized in Israel has to be neutralized somehow. And booklets of the type "Letter to Friends" are appearing. These are, it must be said,

a curious mixture of lies with a dash of truth. Somebody's letter "kindly submitted to the editors," is published. A rosy propaganda tone is not suitable here, and so the following method is used: Real problems and difficulties of life in Israel are described more or less truthfully, then there is a big "but," and the conclusion is drawn that the difficulties will turn into joys.

Here is the testimony of Larisa Levina, whose article was published in the newspaper MA'ARIV. The article is, of course, pro-Zionist, praising Israel even for the fact that instead of the "aggravating 'comrade' you are called 'mister' here." However, to lend an air of objectivity to it, occasional sprinklings of criticism are permitted in this article, as indeed in many similar articles. Levina makes criticisms too.

"In Israel we are immediately granted a whole list of benefits, and then we are reproached with these same benefits. But why are newcomers granted benefits for a car, a stereo system, or an electric organ, for instance, in their very first year? The benefits operate on a temporary basis: If you don't buy now, you will not be able to buy later. And people take out huge loans, borrow money from relatives and acquaintances, run up incredible debts, but they buy..."

Why do the Israeli authorities eagerly help newcomers get into debt? Well, because you can only leave Israel when you are out of debt. The newcomers fall into the trap. For in Israel debts are even hereditary.

Aware that the sorest and most stirring question is that of job placement, the author of the aforementioned "Letter to Friends" does not risk intimidating those whom he is persuading to emigrate to Israel, even by a partial truth. He tries to conceal unemployment behind phraseology. "A large number of people with higher education have come to Israel," he writes, "but only those people who want to work according to their specialty have problems with job placement. And the conclusion is that "the more Jews come from the USSR, the more rapidly the question of the development of Israel's economy and consequently the difficulties with job placement will be resolved." [quotation marks as published]

The strange thing is that the whole capitalist world is trying to resolve the unemployment problem, and it cannot. For this problem is based on the method of capitalist production. And in Israel, according to the author, this plague of capitalism will be cured if more and more Jews come to Israel from the USSR.

"Everybody finds his place in this country," Moshe (Tierman) writes, "and you will certainly be satisfied both materially and morally." As an example, he cites a literature professor who emigrated from the USSR and opened a restaurant-club. The author is not ashamed to allege that the professor found his real calling and that in the USSR he was fettered to his professional chair and was forced to submit a dissertation and to write scientific papers, whereas he was dreaming of the restaurant trade.

The authors of the published "Confidential Conversations With Friends in the USSR" pass over, of course, the fact that the Zionist leadership has led the country into an impasse. They do not report that 33 percent of the country's budget goes on military needs and 30 percent on paying off the foreign debt. And they do not quote the utterances of the president of the Israeli "Bank Hapo'alim" that "there is no analogy in the modern world to the situation which has taken shape in Israel."

Instead, you may come across the assertion in the Israeli press that "it is possible for an Israeli not to work and to receive an employment allowance which exceeds the average wage." A paradise on earth indeed! If you don't want to work, fine, live at your own pleasure, the state will grant you an above-average wage on a plate. It is true that in a short time you will be deprived of an allowance altogether and nobody will remember you, you will even stop being counted as unemployed.

Why? Because there exists the "dakhak" system. This is when an unemployed person is sent on short-term occasional work--to dig ditches, build roads, and so forth. He may work for 1-2 weeks per month, so in what sense is he unemployed? But the fact that his wage is lower than subsistence level does not concern anybody.

Israeli propaganda is cheerful and optimistic. Even when very acute problems have to be broached, this is packaged so nicely, the pill is sugared so much, that its bitter content becomes imperceptible. The main thing is to instill the idea that in "Israel there is everything: food, clothing, and democracy."

The new citizen of Israel only begins to understand later that he is doomed to live in conditions of a "garrison state," where urgent everyday problems are being increasingly aggravated. And the light at the end of the tunnel cannot be seen, the exit is not visible. The Zionist oligarchy which rules that country, putting its state at the service of international Zionism and American imperialism, is effectively sacrificing the interests of its people.

One Israeli politician--Ya'ir Tzaban--described the situation like this: "The slump experienced by the country in recent years in the sphere of economy and social life has led to a general mood which can be described in the words: 'We are up to our eyes in muck.'"

CSO: 1807/231

INTERNATIONAL

INTERNATIONAL MEASURES AGAINST AIRPLANE HIJACKING SURVEYED

Vilnius KOMMUNIST in Russian No 12, Dec 84 pp 71-75

[Article by A. Lyakhov, graduate student at the Institute of the State and Law, USSR Academy of Sciences: "The Political Roots of Air Terrorism"]

[Text] In the past year to year and a half the problem of combatting acts of illegal interference with international civil aviation has again confronted the international community. Such acts were unanimously condemned at the beginning of the 1970's and declared to be very serious crimes that endanger the lives of tens and hundreds of people. The question of illegal infringements on civil aviation activity has surfaced in international forums at various levels; such acts have always been unanimously condemned.

Despite active measures by the international community, in one country or another hijackings, bombings of aircraft and other acts are still committed, acts which infringe upon the safety of air communications. Why did such a problem not exist earlier, for instance in the 1940's and 1950's? Even then reports of airplane hijackings appeared in the press. At that time these were isolated cases which presented no serious danger. But over the past 20-25 years the UN General Assembly has been forced to adopt a number of resolutions emphasizing that international civil aviation represents a vitally important area in the development and maintenance of amicable relations between states; its safety and normal functioning are in the interests of all peoples.

In 1969 and 1970 the General Assembly returned to these questions. These problems were discussed in the UN Security Council, which called for all necessary measures to be taken to forbid any and all acts of illegal interference with civil aviation activity and to punish those guilty of committing such acts. In addition, UN documents underlined the necessity of expanding and coordinating the efforts of all states in the organization of the struggle against this phenomenon. Two conventions were drawn up to carry out the resolutions and decisions of the UN as well as of the 17th (emergency) Session of the International Civil Aviation Organization [ICAO] Assembly, held 16-30 June 1970 in Montreal; these conventions were wholly devoted to matters concerned with combatting acts of illegal interference with international civil aviation activity.

But even after this the international community was repeatedly forced to return to this problem. Thus, for example, the 22nd ICAO Assembly in 1977 adopted a

special resolution (A16-22), along with security recommendations, wherein specific measures recommended to states with the goal of preventing similar crimes were outlined.

This problem did not go unnoticed in the works of internationalist scholars, either. As early as 1930, P. I. Lyublinskiy published the article "Crimes in the Field of Air Transport" in the book "Questions of Aviation Law." Then there appeared a series of detailed works by Soviet as well as foreign authors, which defined the nature of the question and methods of combatting air terrorism.

In the mid-1970's, due to the measures taken, the number of attempted airline hijackings and other crimes against international civil aviation diminished somewhat. However, recently tendencies toward a sharp rise in the number of such cases has again been observed. In terms of the number of such crimes one can compare 1983 with the turbulent year 1968. Then, as in 1983, 30 hijackings of planes belonging to commercial airlines were committed (ICAO Bulletin 1984 No 1 p 13), despite the fact that in accordance with Article 17 of the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation a system of effective technical measures for the prevention of possible airline hijackings had been drawn up. The fact that in the majority of the countries of the world the requirements of this article are applied to not only international but to domestic airlines as well bespeaks the significance attached to the ensuring of the political and legal security of international air communications.

In international conventions a system of technical measures designed to prevent the introduction of weapons, ammunition or explosive substances (for the use of the latter for illegal purposes) on board an aircraft has been worked out. To this end it has been established that all passengers and their carry-on luggage are subject to inspection before boarding an aircraft. National legislative acts reiterate this point. Page 91 of the new USSR Aviation Code, approved by a USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree on 11 May 1983, stipulates that: "The organs of civil aviation, the militia, customs agencies and border troops are granted the right to conduct an inspection of the carry-on luggage, baggage and person of passengers of civil aircraft on both domestic and international airlines, in order to ensure the safety of flights and protect the life and health of passengers and crew members of an aircraft in civil aviation." One should note that passengers have been tolerant of this procedure, and as a rule misunderstandings do not result. Just how effective this procedure is, is illustrated by the following official ICAO statistics: in the second half of the very "quiet" year of 1977 alone, 985 attempts to carry firearms on board a scheduled flight were foiled by the security services of the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board; 440 persons were arrested.

In addition, it is recommended that passengers who have already passed through security checks should be kept out of contact with persons who have not, and that passengers should be kept in the terminal building or at terminal gates as little time as possible after passing through security. It is also recommended that strict control should be established over persons entering airport territory, and also reliable protection for aviation machinery should be ensured. If possible, a baggage-handling system should be set up which would preclude the introduction of foreign objects into baggage. In addition to

measures taken on the ground, this document provides for measures to directly ensure the safety of an aircraft while in flight. Thus, in compliance with ICAO recommendations, crew members on planes of all airlines in ICAO member countries carry weapons during a flight, the plane's cockpit is equipped with an armored door and the entry of unauthorized persons into the cockpit is strictly forbidden. ICAO also drew up and adopted a series of other recommendations to ensure the security of international air cargo.

The safety of civil aviation from acts of criminal infringement is ensured not only and not to such a great degree by these and other legal and technical rules. Without the existence of international agreements undertaken by states to prosecute those who commit such acts, such a system of legal and technical standards would scarcely be so effective. International legal obligations are defined in three multilateral conventions: in the Convention on Crimes and Certain Other Acts committed on Board Aircraft (Tokyo Convention of 1963); in the Convention on the Struggle Against the Illegal Seizure of Aircraft (Hague Convention of 1970); and in the Convention on the Struggle Against Illegal Acts Directed Against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal Convention of 1971).

One must note that the Tokyo Convention was adopted in a period when criminal infringement on the security of international civil aviation was not such a widespread phenomenon and did not present such a serious danger to the international community. This explains fundamental insufficiencies in this document. Thus, in the convention the concepts of an act of illegal interference or even of air hijacking were not formulated. Judging by the contents of the convention one reaches the conclusion that the international community had a poor understanding of the nature of air piracy or of how to combat it. For that very reason, as a result of its vagueness, the Tokyo Convention long remained unratified even by the minimum number of states required for it to take effect.

The aggravation of the international situation, economic crisis and a revolutionary situation in many countries of the world were the most general causes of the unprecedented upswing in "air terrorism" at the end of the 1960's and the beginning of the 1970's. In large part this was aided and accompanied by the policy of the U.S. administration at that time, a policy which was aimed at undermining the positive advances which had been made in East-West relations and preserving the dominant role of the USA and the whole capitalist system in the modern world. To obtain these goals imperialist circles did not shrink from any methods, including air terrorism.

In socialist countries, criminals seeking in this manner to evade deserved punishment for crimes committed play a major role in airplane hijackings. Here one cannot exclude nor underestimate the influence of bourgeois propaganda as well. Sometimes such acts are committed by people who are simply psychologically unbalanced.

The unbridled raging of crimes against the safety of civil aviation in the 1960's and the beginning of the 1970's was made possible by loopholes in the national crime legislation of the majority of countries in the world. Criminals who had hijacked civil airliners were, in the best case, sentenced for illegal possession of weapons or else acquitted completely, and the Tokyo

Convention subjected such individuals only to moral condemnation.

All the reasons cited above aroused the international community to unanimously adopt two international conventions within a short period of time; these quite successfully ensure the political and legal security of the international air transportation system to this day.

The first of these, the Hague Convention on the Struggle Against the Illegal Seizure of Aircraft (1970), was adopted in one of the years which was most troubled in this regard. The hijacking and seizure of aircraft was declared to be an international crime. This act had the effect that no single state could refuse to punish criminals who had committed such evil acts on the basis that no such standard existed in national legislation. The convention established the principle of "extradite or punish," thus making punishment mandatory for an act of illegal interference with civil aviation activity.

The Hague Convention speeded up the appearance of such standards in the laws of the majority of the countries in the world. Furthermore, a standard definition of an act of illegal seizure of an aircraft, based upon the Hague Convention, made the articles of this document effective and aided in its successful application. The measures taken got results. The number of airplanes hijacked decreased, but terrorists adopted bombings and the destruction of equipment on the ground, by which means they attempted to achieve the same goals. It is sufficient to recall the barbarous destruction of a Cubana Airlines plane with 76 passengers on board in 1976. The bombing of the Cuban plane, as an inhuman crime against the safety of international civil aviation, evoked irate condemnation around the world. Besides its obvious political nature, this evil deed represents an extremely cynical act, directed not only against socialism as a system of social organization, but against the lives of 76 completely innocent people as well.

At the diplomatic conference which was held in Montreal on 8-13 September 1971 a new convention was adopted which encompassed all existing means of interfering with civil aviation activity. The convention designates as criminals those persons who:

- a) commit an act of violence with regard to a person on board an aircraft in flight, if such an act could threaten the safety of the aircraft;
- b) destroy an aircraft which is in use or cause to this aircraft disabling damage or damage which could threaten its safety in flight;
- c) place, or perform actions leading to the placement of, any sort of device or substance on an aircraft in use which could destroy that aircraft or cause disabling damage to it, or cause damages which could threaten its safety in flight;
- d) destroy or damage air navigation equipment or interfere with its utilization, if such an act could threaten the safety of aircraft in flight;
- e) knowingly report false information, thereby creating a threat to the safety of an aircraft in flight. The convention obligates states to severely punish offenders.

Thus, at the present time a system of documents of international law and corresponding standards for individual states' national law has come into being; it is directed toward ensuring the all-round safety of international

air communications. Here, obviously, it will be appropriate to note that the safety of international civil aviation is, in a legal sense, the international authority over the functioning of the international air transportation system, including standards which regulate not only political and legal matters, but technical matters as well.

This system of international legal standards functioned quite efficiently over a period of 10 years, then suddenly a new wave of acts of criminal infringements on the safety of civil aviation broke out. The reason for the present increase in the number of criminal infringements against civil aviation can be found in the present international situation. A policy of aggression, the elevation of terrorism to the level of a state foreign policy course and the striving for military supremacy: these and other characteristics of the present U.S. administration are the reason for the growth of terrorism in general and air terrorism in particular.

A gradual descent of intergovernmental relations to the level of psychological war, the acute heating-up of the ideological struggle, the adventuristic foreign policy course of the USA against the backdrop of the aggravation and contradictions in the capitalist means of production and a worsening of the economic situation, and the intensifying of an atmosphere of mistrust and fear lead to disruption of political stability at both the international and domestic levels. This political backdrop encourages the rapid growth of various sorts of terrorist political groups and parties; with the help of these groups right wing elements of capitalist society and the military-industrial complex strive to further destabilize the international situation with the goal of making the maximum profits on the military procurements which are inevitably connected with such destabilization.

International terrorism is an important tool in the overall plan for the destabilization of the international situation, with the help of which imperialism is attempting to turn back the wheel of history, gain a political advantage over socialism, force developing countries to choose a political orientation favorable to capitalism and in the end change the balance of forces in the world arena in favor of the capitalist socioeconomic bloc.

To attain these goals Western governments are not above any methods, even such methods as provocation with the plane of a South Korean airline. In terms of cynicism one can compare this action only with the barbarism of the Hitlerites, who attacked behind the shield of civilian population.

Air terrorism, as one of the manifestations of international terrorism as a whole, is directly dependent upon the state of international relations; we can achieve its complete liquidation only with the help of a renunciation of the policy of strength in international relations and the strengthening of good-neighborly relations among the most diverse states in the world.

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INTERNATIONAL

OVER 20,000 CHURCHES, MOSQUES, TEMPLES IN USSR

Tashkent GULISTON in Uzbek No 10, Oct 84 pp 10-11

[Article by Iso Jabborov, doctor of philosophical sciences, professor: "Lies Under the Mask of Humanism"]

[Excerpt] In recent years the Western mass news media and anti-Soviet propaganda centers have been giving great attention to illuminating the condition of religion and religious believers in our country. Special radio stations disseminate all sorts of lies about the USSR's religious organizations and the conditions of religious believers. In fact, at the end of the 1970's, over 40 radio stations were conducting over 200 hours of broadcast daily in 24 languages of Soviet peoples.

In some Western countries, various "symposia" and "seminars" are dedicated to the Soviet Union's religious life. Under American leadership, anti-Soviet ideas are disseminated by relying on falsified facts. According to the latest data, about 400 subversive organizations in imperialist countries are carrying out activity aimed against the USSR. For example, over 9,000 professional specialists in the field of psychological warfare are now working in the USA's main propaganda center news agency (USIA). This center has established 201 departments in 125 countries of the world and through various channels publishes 12 journals in 125 languages. Overall, there are over 200 sovietology centers in the United States alone.

The slow decline of religion and thinning of the ranks of religious believers which are occurring in developed capitalist societies under the influence of the scientific-technological and social revolutions also alarm the exploiters. This is because in all exploiter states, religion now also plays an important role in exploiting the people. At present, in 43 bourgeois countries there are state churches, including 14 countries of Europe and Latin America with a predominant Roman Catholic Church, and 28 countries of the Near and Middle East, Southeast Asia, and Africa where Islam is considered the official state religion. Such countries as Iran, Mauritania, and Pakistan are called Islamic in their names. In 22 countries with an official state predominant religion (e.g., Argentina, Paraguay, Jordan, Norway, Switzerland, Denmark, and others), only representatives of the predominant religion can be elected head of state. In provinces of Italy to this day in order to begin state service a document is required from a

local church concerning religious faith. In Israel, all citizens must fully observe the precepts of Judaism, or else they are not recognized as Jews and are deprived of Israeli citizenship.

In the states North Carolina, Mississippi, Texas and others of America, which is considered "exemplary" in human liberty, persons who have repudiated religious vows are deprived of the right to serve in state organizations. In the constitution of the state of Arkansas it is even written: "Those who deny the existence of God or do not believe in final reward or punishment have no right to be elected to any state posts." It is considered obligatory to offer religious prayers in accordance with some states' constitutions. It has been made law in 16 states of America for those who speak out against religion to pay a fine of between \$30 and \$1,000 or else be incarcerated. To this day the sessions of both houses of the U.S. Congress open with a prayer. The president-elect is sworn in with a Bible. Eisenhower, who always needed the help of believers, said that the most important factor of the times was "the religious struggle against atheism."

Imperialism and reactionism are making broad use of the problem of Islam in conducting the policy directed against our country. For example, in an interview given to the magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, former U.S. presidential aide Z. Brzezinski went so far as saying that, "We share some of the religious convictions of Muslims, because Christianity and Islam are in many ways joined together." He even openly spoke such lies as "the Soviet Government has deprived Muslims of Central Asia of religious rights and has raised thoughts of making an attempt on the independence of Muslim countries." Very many Muslim state and religious figures who have come to our country have shown how false and slanderous these statements are. They have demonstrated on the contrary, the superiority of true socialism.

In recent years American propaganda has been spreading various propaganda lies about the "Soviet military danger" and the "contradiction of Islam and communism." The goal of this is to create a crack in the developing relations between the Arab countries and the USSR, and to distract the Muslim peoples from the struggle against imperialism and Israeli aggression.

Imperialism and colonialism are the cause of the creation and intensification of many contradictions in the Near and Middle East. In particular, in June 1982, Israel invaded Lebanon with Washington's permission and direct help, and destroyed the lives of tens of thousands of people; this slaughter still continues. American imperialism, with its goal of carrying out its evil aims of facilitating Israel's policy of aggression and prevent the resolution of the Palestinian question, was the cause of the start of the Iran-Iraq war. Reactionary forces are striving to strengthen religious contractions between the Turks and Greeks of Cyprus, and the Arabs and Negroes of the Sudan. Serious clashes in the form of religious chauvinism in Indonesia, Lebanon, Pakistan, Zaire, the Congo, Mauritania, the Dominican Republic, and others occur with the help of imperialist forces.

The lies directed against our country are also being disseminated under the mask of the Jewish religion. Anti-Soviets with the Zionist spirit portray

themselves as "concerned" about the Jews in our country, and spread ideas about preventing "the liquidation of Jewish national culture in the USSR," and about "'the chosen Jewish people' not being suited to the demands of socialism, and the necessity to put them back under the influence of the teachings of the Torah and Bible." In other words, the Zionists are using religion to take Jews with Soviet citizenship back to the Middle Ages, to arouse feelings of nationalism in them, and in this way to arouse disputes among Soviet peoples. For example, it appears in the collection JEWISH WORLD issued in London that Jews in the USSR suffer from both sides: first from the perspective of the "religious element" and secondly as a "national-political element." A French journal agrees and slanderously states that "the main goal of the Kremlin is to assimilate the Jews." In recent years, Zionists have even been attempting to carry out their own evil political goals on the basis of the lie about the "Soviet danger" spread by the United States. It is alleged in the book "The Perspective of the Russian Invasion of Israel" written by the rabid American Zionists T. (Makkola) and Z. (Levibt) that, as it is described in the Bible, the prophet Ezekiel predicted the Russian invasion of Israel 2,600 years ago. Here it is perfectly clear that just like Islam, the U.S. imperialists are also trying in every way to use the Jewish religion.

On the one hand, the bourgeois propaganda media say that a religious awakening is occurring in our country; on the other hand, they assert that atheism is being forcibly instituted. They say nothing about the guarantee of all citizens' freedom of conscience in the 52nd article of the USSR's main law--the Soviet Constitution, i.e., that full rights of religious worship are granted and that along with this every citizen has the freedom to conduct atheistic propaganda. We have never hidden our goals which consist of struggling against religion, revealing its reactionary essence, and forming a materialist world view in the consciousness of our people. It states in all party documents that atheistic upbringing is an integral part of communist upbringing.

The Communist Party, which is based on Leninist doctrine, never retreats from the principles of dialectical materialism and scientific atheism. The position of militant Leninist atheism now also demands that there be no mercy toward retreats from the Marxist concepts of the social essence and nature of religion. Religion has never been--not in the past nor at the present--a progressive ideology, nor can it ever be. Therefore, true Marxist parties carry out sincere struggles against those searching for and creating gods of various philosophies, and do not allow replacement of scientific socialism with this or that religious socialism. This is because one cannot be conciliatory on the question of ideology.

There are all conditions in our country for every citizen on the basis of freedom of conscience to follow this or that religious doctrine and to worship. There are about 50 religions and religious sects at present in the USSR, and there are over 20,000 Orthodox churches, mosques, Buddhist temples, Catholic churches, and other houses of worship operating.

The Marxist classics always considered freedom of conscience an integral part of civil rights. K. Marx wrote: "The concept human rights certainly does not mean that there is a contradiction between religion and human rights, but on the contrary means that along with all rights, there are clearly the rights to be a religious believer, to be a particular kind of religious believer, and to worship in one's own particular faith. The privilege of faith is man's common right." He noted in particular: "We know...that the use of forceful measures against religion is senseless, but we think this way: the process of the liquidation of religion is linked to the development of socialism. Its liquidation will occur as a result of social development, and upbringing has a major role to play in this." (K. Marx, F. Engels, "Works," Vol 1, p 400)

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INTERNATIONAL

PUBLICATION OF NEW BOOK ON AFGHANISTAN NOTED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Jan 85 p 3

[Review by R. Alekseyev, doctor of historical sciences, of the book "Afganistan. Ekonomika, Politika, Istorya" [Afghanistan. Economics, Politics and History], edited by Yu. V. Gankovskiy, Izd-vo "Nauka", Moscow, 1984, and "Istoricheskiye Pesni Pushtunov" [Historic Songs of the Afghans], compiled and translated from Pashto with introductory article and commentary by G. F. Girs, Izd-vo "Nauka", Moscow, 1984: "Landmarks of Friendship"]

[Excerpt] The April 1978 revolution in Afghanistan became a turning point in the history of the state. Under the leadership of the people's democratic party of Afghanistan (NDPA), which in January will celebrate its 20th anniversary, the people of this country are proceeding resolutely along the path of progressive socioeconomic transformations, in the keen struggle against international imperialism, defending its right to freedom.

Recently a number of works prepared by Soviet scholars regarding various aspects of the Afghan problem have been published, mainly by specialists of the Institute of Orientology of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Of great political and scientific significance under current conditions are two new books which elucidate the historical past and the present situation of Afghanistan. In spite of the thematic differences of the complicated issues raised in them, they are closely connected with one another since a detailed interpretation of economic, sociopolitical and cultural areas in the first of these books seem to be reinforced by a thoughtful analysis of the national epic in the latter. Thus they clearly elucidate the main landmarks of the many years of friendly good-neighbor relations between the peoples of our country and Afghanistan.

1984 is an anniversary year in the glorious history of these ties. As early as 1464, that is, 520 years ago, the first Russian peace mission arrived in one of the largest cities, Herat, at that time the capital of the Timurids: 220 years have passed since the Russian mission headed by Bogdan Aslanov was sent to the Afghan state, the Durani regime, to establish diplomatic relations and develop trade. And although the two countries did not manage to establish official ties at that time, peaceful contacts continued to develop between them.

Thanks to the Great October Socialist Revolution our southern neighbor was given the opportunity to end its diplomatic isolation and enter on the path of

independent development. It is difficult to overestimate the significance of the friendly policy of the Soviet republic which as early as June 1918 announced its readiness to establish an RSFSR embassy in Kabul. Our country was the only power on whose support Afghanistan could rely under the conditions of its struggle for independence from England. At the sources of the friendly Soviet-Afghan relations stood V. I. Lenin who, in response to a letter from Emir Amanullikhan, announced the agreement of the Soviet republic to establish permanent diplomatic relations between the RSFSR and Afghanistan. In December 1919 the first Soviet embassy headed by Ya. Z. Surits arrived in Kabul. And the Afghan mission of Mohammad Vali-Khan had arrived in Moscow even earlier and was received by V. I. Lenin.

The official relations that were established in those days have never been broken off, they have never been clouded by either hostility or conflicts, and they have been enriched with more and more new content. This process is comprehensively analyzed in the article that opens the collection, "The Traditions of Soviet-Afghan Friendship," which was prepared by M. R. Solov'yeva and A. A. Svetlov. Tracing the development and consolidation of political, economic and cultural ties between the two countries during the past 65 years, the authors have clearly shown, on the basis of a large amount of factual material, the traditionally friendly, good-neighbor nature of Soviet-Afghan relations. At the same time the article elucidates questions of the economic and trade cooperation and the role of the USSR in the matter of the social and cultural development of revolutionary Afghanistan. Relying on the support of its friends and all progressive and democratic forces, the Afghan people, confident of the final triumph of their revolutionary accomplishments, are boldly laying a basis for a bright future.

The collection also includes content-filled articles about economic ties between Afghanistan and the CEMA countries and about the contribution of the Soviet republics to the development of cooperation among our countries. Of no small interest are the sections on questions of history, culture and historical science which deal with little-investigated subjects from the history of the historic struggle of the Afghan people against the English oppressors, and articles about monuments of artistic literature and ancient ties between the peoples of Afghanistan and Central Asia.

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INTERNATIONAL

WEST GERMAN DELEGATION VISITS ARMENIA

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 16 Feb 85 p 2

[Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian on 16 February 1985 carries on page 2 an Armenpress 200-word article announcing the arrival of the Federal Republic of Germany-USSR Society delegation. The delegation included D. Shperling, president of the Federation Society and deputy of the Bundestag, and E. Muller, executive secretary of the Hesse-Reinland Society for improved relations between West Germany and the USSR. The delegation was received by the Armenian CP Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers.

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INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

ORTHODOX CHURCH AIDS ETHIOPIA--Moscow, 26 Feb TASS--The Russian Orthodox Church sent to Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, on Monday a large batch of medicines, dry dairy products for children, children's clothes, blankets and cotton fabrics. Archbishop Iov of Zaraisk, vice chairman of the Foreign Relations Department of the Moscow Patriarchate, accompanied this special flight. He said to TASS before his departure: "All these supplies for Ethiopia are a gift from the Russian Orthodox Church to our Ethiopian brothers and sisters who badly need help at a time of a disaster caused by a bad drought." Archbishop Iov said the supplies had been bought with the church's money coming from believers. "Our gift," the archbishop said, "will be handed over to the Ethiopian Church which, as we know, is selflessly helping the people in distress through its relief centers." [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0848 GMT 26 Feb 85]

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NATIONAL

USSR ACCUSES WEST GERMANY OF REVANCHISM

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 3 Jan 85 p 8

[Article by G. Kul'bitskiy, TASS correspondent, special to SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA, Bonn: "In the Slander Genre: Bacilli on the Television Screen"]

[Text] Like accomplices in some kind of shady deal, several persons penetrated the building of the Bonn studio of the TsDF [expansion unknown], the Second Program of West German Television. A viewing for journalists of a film represented as "historical documentation" about the policy of the Soviet Union was supposed to take place here. However, despite all the efforts of the "creators" of this television opus, not one prominent West German journalist was present in the half-darkened TsDF viewing room. They had been squeamish about seeing the "results" of the labor of their colleague, Helmut Lange....

The slanderous documentary, which pretends to be a historical account, was called "Moscow's Drive to the South." The authors formally dedicated it to the "anniversary" of what they distortedly claimed to be the invasion of Soviet troops into Afghanistan." However, this was for them only the clumsy basis for trying, obviously working off the "30 pieces of silver" allotted for this purpose, to present the policy of the Soviet Union as one of expansion and aggression, and to depict the USSR, obviously in unison with certain figures abroad, as some kind of "evil empire." While trying to distort the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and counting on the limited knowledge of the West German audience, the creator of this opus did not even stop in the face of an open lie.

How would official Bonn behave if Soviet television would suddenly broadcast a documentary in which the policy of the FRG was presented as the direct result of the policy of the German Kaiser, who, as is well known, unleashed World War I, which brought the people incalculable sacrifices?

One can say with confidence that there would be protests against the inadmissibility of such methods. However, exactly such a form of presenting material flourishes in Lange's fraud. A significant part of the film tries to draw a parallel between the policy of the tsarist rulers of Russia with respect to the peoples and that of the Soviet Union. On this basis they try to suggest to the historically unsophisticated viewer, who is unacquainted

with the first decree issued by the Soviet regime that overthrew the tsar, the Decree on Peace, that practically nothing has changed in Russian foreign policy since the revolution.

The author of this television libel, Helmut Lange, who worked for a long time as a TsDF correspondent in Moscow, is presented as some kind of expert on historical questions. But, during his years of living in the Soviet capital, this "historian" apparently did not want to see how the people of the USSR strive to live in peace with other peoples and states.

The allegation in the film about the policy of the Soviet leadership both before and after World War II was the most insolent and monstrous of lies and an unconcealed effort to justify Hitlerite Fascism. Having done violence to the memory of millions of Soviet people who died fighting Fascism, the author went so far as to say that the Soviet Army's mission of liberation, which rid Europe of the Nazi yoke, was in fact explained by "certain aggressive aspirations on the part of the Soviet Union." In addition, with Lange's "help" the bacilli of revanchism penetrated the screen. According to the claims of this "historian," the decisions made at the Yalta and Potsdam conferences are explained by nothing else than the "shortsightedness" of the USSR's Western allies in the anti-Hitler coalition.

The fact that grossly spurious documentaries directed against the foreign policy of the USSR and other socialist countries have appeared ever more frequently in the FRG recently attracts attention to itself. All kinds of renegades, who are motivated by their desire to produce a "pseudo-historical" concoction, are creating television opuses which attempt to cast doubt on the historical inevitability of revolutionary transformations and try to dispute the colossal economic, social and spiritual achievements of real socialism. The blasphemous film "Lenin in Zurich," shown on the First Program of West German Television and filmed by reactionary television journalists with the permission and support of the Hamburg television center, became a model of this kind of anti-communist "television concoction."

Behind all these clumsy efforts by reactionary journalists and editors, one can obviously see a growing desire to take the people of the FRG back in point of fact, to the time of the "cold war," as well as attempts to ruthlessly extirpate the salutary influence which the period of detente had on the minds of West German citizens.

This year the progressive world community, in particular the FRG, is preparing to suitably observe the 40th anniversary of the crushing defeat of Hitlerite fascism in World War II, acknowledging that the decisive role in this defeat belongs to the Soviet people who carried out the mission of liberation. However, reactionary circles are trying to falsify history and are stressing anti-communist positions. The broadcasting of a slanderous television documentary, which plays into the hands of the opponents of normal relations with the USSR, shows how well-founded are the estimates of democratic public opinion in the FRG, and beyond its borders, of the continuing growth in that country of revanchist and militaristic tendencies which are supported by today's ruling circles and reactionary propagandists.

Political observers in Bonn think that H. Lange's slanderous documentary was inspired as "some kind of answer to Moscow in response to its well-founded accusation that certain circles in the FRG support many different types of revanchists." However, the documentary did not in the least refute these tendencies in the FRG. The very treatment of the reasons for the outbreak of World War II, the failure to mention the horrors which the Hitlerite Fascists brought the people of Europe, and the challenging of the post-war arrangement show how dangerous revanchist ideas have penetrated the television screen. In addition, the greatest anxiety arises from the fact that the responsibility for the appearance of this television libel and for the damage that it does to relations between the USSR and the FRG belongs to official Bonn, for many figures from the ruling political parties in the FRG are represented in the management organs of the TsDF at the highest level.

12810
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NATIONAL

LENIN, 20'S INVOKED IN WARNING AGAINST HASTE IN ADOPTING REFORMS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Viktor Trushkov: "A Publicist's Reflections: Checking With Il'ich's Living Thought"; passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in source]

[Text] Tomorrow, as always, we celebrate the day in memory of V.I. Lenin, And every year on the eve of the 21st of January, in reviewing what has passed, we measure our thoughts and actions against the life of V.I. Lenin and his ideological legacy.

For us, Lenin's thought is always of relevance. I do not exaggerate when I say that this is especially true today, shortly before the opening of discussion on the new formulation of the party program, when all workers are continuing their broad assimilation of the truly innovative, profoundly creative conclusions of the party regarding the essence of developed socialism, its characteristics, and the basic directions of its development.

...It began in February, 1920. V.I. Lenin was absorbed in a critical time. The Civil War had not yet ended. The transportation system was in a catastrophic state. But then comes pleasant news: a telegram reported that an agreement had been signed between the RSFSR and Estonia. And in the evening the first meeting of the 7th session of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee takes place. Vladimir Il'ich gives a report on the republic's internal and external situation. A report, an accounting of the most urgent problems of the day. And here too was Lenin's typically far-reaching view of the world. The vision of a thinker, firmly standing on the ground of facts, yet simultaneously oriented also towards tomorrow.

THE MOST DIFFICULT TASK IN CHANGES OF THE LIFE OF A SOCIETY IS THE TASK OF TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE DISTINCTIVE QUALITY OF EVERY TRANSFORMATION. THE ENTIRE DIFFICULTY OF POLITICS AND OF ALL POLITICAL ABILITY LIES IN TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE DISTINCTIVE TASK INVOLVED IN EVERY SUCH TRANSITION. This idea was so important and dear to V.I. Lenin that he repeats it twice, almost word for word, in a single paragraph!

Lenin's contemporaries were repeatedly amazed by his surprising ability to see the beginning of a new stage in a complex and contradictory historical

process. At times, even his closest associates failed to notice the qualitative changes occurring in the cosmic velocities of socialist dynamism. But Il'ich did recognize them--with precision and subtlety. He explained further: THE DEMAND MADE BY MARXISM ON EVERY SERIOUS POLITICAL POLICY IS, SPECIFICALLY, THAT IT HAVE AS ITS FOUNDATION AND UNDERPINNING FACTS SUBJECT TO PRECISE AND OBJECTIVE VERIFICATION.

How relevant and pertinent is Lenin's thought today when the party on the eve of its 27th Congress, is subjecting the current stage of our social development to a comprehensive and serious analysis. It is obvious that the reality of our society, which has entered the stage of developed socialism, constitutes a contradictory combination both of truly grandiose achievements in the creating of socialism and of unresolved contemporary issues. Our goal is quite clear--we are striving to create a society based on social justice and social equality, a society free of class differences. THE TRANSITION TO SUCH A SOCIETY IS OF NECESSITY EXTREMELY LONG. SUCH A TRANSITION CAN ONLY BE HINDERED BY HASTY AND CARELESS ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

Reliance on the sober analysis of facts, a veritable Mont Blanc of facts, this demand runs constantly through the works of V.I. Lenin. We can find it both in his very first works, when the young leader of the Russian proletariat criticizes the idealistic utopias of the populists (narodnik) as well as in the very last of his article, prognoses, and testaments. But a reliance on facts and our admiration of them is not at all identical to a lack of imagination (prigemlennost') in organizing tasks. A profound analysis of reality is the most reliable starting point for our inspirations and aspirations in the future.

WE HAVE NOW BEEN GIVEN THE VERY RARE HISTORICAL OPPORTUNITY OF ESTABLISHING THE TIME PERIODS REQUIRED FOR CREATING FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL CHANGES, AND NOW WE CLEARLY SEE WHAT CAN BE DONE IN 5 YEARS AND WHAT WILL REQUIRE A MUCH LONGER PERIOD OF TIME.

This conclusion was reached by Il'ich under great suffering--during the years of Siberian exile, under the agonizing burden of emigration, and in the revolutionary enthusiasm of the initial years of socialist creation. Vladimir Il'ich was already seriously ill. He wasn't even able to write--he dictated. Out of the entire abundance of his reflections he carefully selected those which were most essential and most vital for the future. And among them, the statement that after the October Revolution we had been given the rare opportunity to establish the time periods required for historical change.

But now he comes to dictate the final article, the famous "Better Less, but Better." Again, it deals with the future. Yet once again with very great attention to facts. Only the ability to discern them and to analyze them can be a precise criterion for the reliability of the responsible party and soviet authorities. WE MUST BE IMBUED WITH A SAVING DISTRUST TOWARD RASH AND RAPID MOVEMENTS FORWARD AND TOWARD ALL VAINGLORIOUSNESS, AND SO FORTH. WE NEED TO THINK ABOUT EXAMINING THOSE STEPS FORWARD WHICH

WE PROCLAIM EVERY HOUR, PERFORM EVERY MINUTE, AND THEN WE PROVE EVERY SECOND THEIR INSTABILITY, LACK OF SOUNDNESS, AND INCOMPREHENSIBILITY. HERE THE MOST DANGEROUS THING OF ALL WOULD BE TO MAKE HASTE.

Let us return again to February of 1920, to that same meeting of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee where Il'ich stressed the vital necessity of taking into account the distinctive nature of social transitions. On 1 February, just prior to the meeting where this strictly methodological requirement was voiced by the leader, V.I. Lenin learned of draft regulations prepared by the People's Commissariat of Labor regarding the granting of bonuses to workers and employees. Here he wrote sternly and caustically: "The draft suffers from a carelessness, abstractness, and impracticality; it promises everything, it checks nothing."

Substituting idle talk for factual analysis is not a new attitude, and one, alas, that still persists. We sometimes regard it as we might regard the innocent weaknesses of an actual person. Il'ich was able to forgive weaknesses--provided they did not hinder the proletariat's chief mission. Yet in this case, he was implacable and even cruel. THE CASTING ABOUT OF HIGH-SOUNDING PHRASES IS CHARACTERISTIC OF THE DECLASSED PETIT BOURGEOIS INTELLIGENTSIA. ORGANIZED PROLETARIAN COMMUNISTS WILL, MOST LIKELY, PUNISH THIS "MANNERISM" WITH NOTHING LESS THAN SNEERS AND EXPULSION FROM ANY POSITION OF RESPONSIBILITY. WE MUST TELL THE MASSES THE TRUTH IN A SIMPLE, CLEAR, AND DIRECT WAY.

His associates stressed that rejection of mere verbiage was always typical of Vladimir Il'ich. But this individual character trait steadily became stronger and firmer by the very logic of the class struggle. Furthermore, it was not at all just a personal opinion, but a conclusion in principle reached after suffering. A DIRECT POLICY IS THE BEST POLICY. A POLICY BASED ON PRINCIPLE IS THE MOST PRACTICAL POLICY. IT ALONE CAN EFFECTIVELY AND FIRMLY BRING THE PARTY THE SYMPATHY AND TRUST OF THE MASSES.

Concern about sincere trust in the party's policy on the part of the masses has always been and will remain the most important aspect of our general party activity. In an article entitled "On the Level of the Requirements of Developed Socialism," Comrade K.U. Chernenko stated: "The widespread free expression of people's opinion in the pages of the press, extensive discussion of decisions being taken, business-like criticism from below, and workers' letters all represent by their nature a reliable safety mechanism against voluntarism and subjectivism in politics, which permits one to choose optimal decisions and to introduce timely amendments to them suggested by life itself."

Today, we talk more often and more persistently about efficiency. We see in it one of the chief instruments for resolving the main object of our party and of our entire society, namely, the formation of a new type of individual. The future society is being formed of this human material, which is taking shape under the influence both of our achievements and of our unresolved issues. At times, the ideas and customs of yesterday hang over them. It is impossible to brush these ideas and customs aside, and

it is hazardous to ignore them, for they are also one of the aspects of our reality.

The indoctrination of the new man does not happen all by itself. Here painstaking effort is required every single day. It is not by accident that the decisions made by the June (1983) plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee, and at which the task of improving the party's ideological activity was discussed, are regarded by the country as a long-range program. The party is attentively and scrupulously checking how the new forms and methods of influencing the world view of our contemporaries are being inculcated. Today, as at the beginning of the century, THE PARTY'S TASK IS TO INTRODUCE SOCIALIST IDEALS INTO THE WORKERS' MOVEMENT AND TO BIND IT TO SOCIALIST BELIEFS, BELIEFS WHICH MUST BE ON THE LEVEL OF CONTEMPORARY SCIENCE.

The enthusiasm of the masses, who are under party guidance, requires its organized reinforcement by profit and loss management system, individual personal interest, and the individual interest of each worker. WE SAY THAT EVERY MAJOR BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY MUST BE BASED UPON INDIVIDUAL PERSONAL INTEREST. JOINT DISCUSSION, BUT INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTABILITY. WE SUFFER AT EVERY TURN FROM AN INABILITY TO IMPLEMENT THIS PRINCIPLE.

Lenin's thought is relevant. Even today, it determines the practicality and realism of our policies and helps us to make correct decisions regarding the most critical contemporary problems. The possibility of continuously checking our steps today with Il'ich's profound thought is both our strength and our greatest happiness.

12412
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NATIONAL

IN RESPONSE TO ANTI-COMMUNISM: ON NATIONALITIES

Ashkhabad KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 84 pp 2-3

[Article by Academician M. Mitin: "The Triumph of Lenin's Nationality Policy"]

[Text] The All-Union Scientific Conference "Leninist Doctrine on the Overcoming of the Socio-Economic and Cultural Backwardness of the Former National Border Districts of the USSR and the Bankruptcy of its Falsifiers" organized by the scientific councils of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences on the problems of foreign ideological trends, as well as by the All-Union Znaniye Society, which opens today in Alma-Ata will be devoted to an analysis of the historical experience of solving the nationality question in the USSR, its achievements, and the patterns (zakonomernost') of the development of socialist nations, and to the scientifically valid and thoroughly reasoned criticism of the bourgeois and revisionist falsifications of this process. Leading social scientists from Moscow and Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Lithuania and various cities of our multinational state will participate in the conference.

A socialist brotherhood of peoples (narod), unprecedented in the history of mankind, has been developing and growing stronger in our country for seven decades. Very profound socio-economic, political, and cultural transformations were accomplished during these years, in the course of which tens of nations (natsiya) and nationalities (narodnost') overcame poverty and backwardness and rose to the heights of modern civilization. The 60 years of practice in developing a union of fraternal peoples has graphically verified and proven the vital force and indestructible might of the USSR--the state form of uniting the multinational people of our country and creating a new society which has been discovered and scientifically substantiated by the CPSU.

Realizing the weakening of the world capitalist system's positions on every front, reactionary imperialist circles are persistently continuing to undertake efforts to curb this process and to turn back the wheel of history. The June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee established that the

contemporary historical period is marked by a confrontation, the intensity and acuteness of which is unprecedented during the entire post-war period, of two diametrically opposed ideologies, two political courses--socialism and imperialism. A bitter struggle is underway for the minds and hearts of billions of people living on the planet. In the confrontation of these two socio-economic systems bourgeois ideologists are striving to make maximum use of nationalism to arouse national hatred and enmity among peoples.

Marxist-Leninist doctrine on the nationality question has withstood the test in practice and Leninist nationality policy has won a complete victory in our country. The formation of the USSR and the entire history of the intensive creative work of fraternal peoples building a new society and their joint defense of the achievements of socialism and the victory over Fascism in the years of the Great Patriotic War, whose 40th anniversary we will celebrate next year, testify that the really free development of nations and nationalities and their comprehensive social progress are possible only by the consistent and decisive implementation of socialist transformations. The historical experience of the multinational USSR, which has united more than 100 nations and nationalities into a fraternal family, demonstrates the indissoluble bond of the solution of the tasks of social and national liberation.

The creative development by V.I. Lenin of Marxist views on the place and role of nations and national relations in public life and on the role of the nationality question in the era of imperialism and proletarian revolutions, as well as under conditions of socialist and communist development, is an extremely important component of the theory of the nationality question. Examining the nationality question in all its complexity and wealth of contradictions, varied combinations, and nuances, V.I. Lenin consistently applied Marxist dialectics to the development of the nationality question which made it possible for him to give answers to the most critical questions of the present day. The disclosure of the class basis, along with the sharp criticism of the nihilistic attitude toward the nationality question, armed the world revolutionary movement with a clear and consistent scientific methodology in the area of nationality problems.

Marxism-Leninism revealed for the first time the organic connection of the nationality question with the socio-class structure of society and with the dominant form of ownership. V.I. Lenin introduced the concept of SOCIALIST NATION (sotsialisticheskaya natsiya) to social sciences, revealed its essence and the special characteristics of the organization and formation of socialist nations on the basis of a victory of socialist social relations. It is difficult to overestimate the significance of these discoveries. This is a component of the Leninist theory of socialist revolution that discusses both modern social processes and the future of all the peoples of the world.

Examination of the entire set of nationality problems and the elaboration by V.I. Lenin of a Marxist program on the nationality question were the theoretical foundations for all the achievements of the party in the solution of the nationality question in the USSR.

Serious theoretical and practical conclusions, for the specific actions of the party and the state after the victory of the revolution and the establishment of Soviet power relating to the backward national border districts were drawn from the Leninist thesis on oppressor and oppressed nations. The Marxist-Leninist approach to nationality problems is the guideline for the present policy of the CPSU and Soviet states.

Marxism not only provided a scientific concept for the origin of religious consciousness and nationalism, it revealed their interdependence and, finally, it pointed out their common destiny in the history of mankind. However, as rapprochement (sblizheniye) among peoples develops under conditions of non-antagonistic social relations, not only does the distrust of nations for one another disappear, but religious discord as well. Leninist nationality policy completely rejects voluntaristic activities directed against excessively exacerbated national consciousness which exclude consideration of the objective and subjective conditions for its "withering away". Rejecting every form of nationalism on principle, Leninist nationality policy proceeds from the idea that the nationalistic attitudes of the masses are overcome gradually in the cause of the combined work of the various nations and nationalities, and with a rise in their cultural level. On the other hand, voluntaristic rejection of traditions and rapid, abrupt destruction of traditional relations leads to the disorganization of a society, even a highly organized society, and to social chaos. We also need just such a scientifically valid, genuinely dialectical approach today when analyzing the significance of the national self-consciousness of the peoples of the USSR as a possible object of intrigues by our ideological adversary.

What is the essence of the course indicated by V.I. Lenin? It is the complete voluntary nature of a union of free peoples as a guarantee of the maximum stability of the federation of socialist republics. It is the complete equality of all nations and nationalities and a consistent policy of eliminating not only their juridical, but also actual inequality. It is the free development of each republic and of each nationality within the framework of the fraternal union. It is the persistent indoctrination of an internationalist consciousness and a steadfast policy of the rapprochement of all the nations and nationalities of our country.

Immediately after the victory of Great October and at the direction and initiative of V.I. Lenin, our party adopted a policy of quickly bringing the border districts up to the country's more developed regions and of accelerated economic, cultural, and socio-political development of the national border districts. What our party did in this respect was unprecedented and a great example of genuinely proletarian internationalism. At the dawn of Soviet power, a disjointed, starving Soviet Russia allotted funds and provided food and technical assistance to the national border districts of that time. Factories and plants were moved and technical specialists, skilled workers, scientists, and teachers were sent from Central Russia to the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan. For many years the budget expenditures of a number of union republics were covered by subsidies from the all-union budget.

The allegiance to international duty and unselfish assistance to fraternal peoples were an excellent expression not of a formalistic declaration of the quality of nations and nationalities, nor of a formalistic slogan of internationalism, but of the actual realization in practice of a proletarian internationalism based on the most profound Leninist foundation. "The economic, social, political, and spiritual equality of population groups of various ethnic origins is a reality of USSR public life," acknowledges the French researcher Andre Alleg, in his interview in the journal REVOLUTION. "The West often repeats, with irony and mockery, the words 'big Russian brother', which are in vogue in the national republics of the USSR and in countries friendly to the Soviet Union. Let me say that if France had not gone to war against an Algeria which was striving for independence, but, on the contrary, had helped it to accomplish this aspiration, if there had been a different political regime in France and it would have acted as Russia acted with respect to the Central Asian peoples instead of exploiting them and extracting everything possible from them and if France had acted so that the Algerian people, let us say, the workers of El' Dzhesair or Bamako achieved the same level in their development as the workers in Samarkand or Bukhara, perhaps then the Algerians would have called France their 'big brother'."

The current phase in our country's development is a stage of "mature socialistic social relations, in which a new historical community--the Soviet people--has been formed on the basis of the rapprochement of all classes and social strata, the juridical and actual equality of all nations and nationalities and their fraternal cooperations," states the USSR Constitution. Backward national border districts have disappeared, a united all-union national economic complex has been formed, the social structure of the union republics has qualitatively changed, and a socialist multinational culture has blossomed.

"Soviet culture represents today an organic fusion of the spiritual values being created by all the country's nations and nationalities...," General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet K.Yu. Chernenko stated at the anniversary plenum of the Board of Directors of the USSR Writers Union. "The more closely a national culture is linked with the others and the more intensely it absorbs those features of the spiritual and artistic experience of fraternal peoples, which have acquired international significance, the more quickly and fruitfully it develops. And the greater the contribution it will make to the enrichment of the spiritual life of the entire Soviet people and of all our society."

Its international unity is one of the basic traits and factors of the development of a Soviet people. That is why the "birthmarks" of capitalism, which occurred in the consciousness and behavior of certain peoples, and, in particular, survivals in the area of religious and national attitudes, become outdated and finally become a thing of the past.

However, the successes and achievements in resolving the nationality question in the USSR do not mean that all difficulties and problems which

are unavoidable under conditions of the existence and development of a multinational state have been eliminated. Therefore, the refinement of developed socialism includes a scientifically valid, thoroughly thought-out nationality policy based on Leninist principles. The 26th Party Congress designated the following as among the problems to which it is necessary to devote special attention: the further strengthening of the friendship and an increase in the forms of the cooperation of the peoples; consideration of the national factors in the solution of the problem of labor resources; constant concern about the formation of national cadres of the working class; ensuring the proper representation of working people of all nationalities in party and state bodies; satisfaction of specific requirements of the non-native population; and an internationalist influence on the processes of the formation of the national self-consciousness of working people, especially among youth. In addition, there are also problems inherent only to a given region, kray, oblast or union republic.

Our ideological adversaries quite often try to take advantage of the real problems facing our country today, falsify the achievements of real socialism and the CPSU's nationality policy, and undermine the moral and political unity of Soviet society and the unity of the world socialist community. Contemporary anticomunism utilizes a wide range of means and lately quite often unlawful methods of "psychological warfare" in order to distort the experience of nationality development in our country, to slander the solution of the nationality question in the USSR and to malign the great achievements of the Soviet republics which are successfully building a communist society.

Today, anticomunism, in the question of nations and of nationality relations under a socialist system, starts from the idea that national relations do not change as a function of a change in the form of ownership. Attempts to find an alternative to the Marxist-Leninist approach to the nationality question and to grasp the complexities and contradictions of the nationality problem in the absence of a genuinely scientific methodology and a consistent class position are the sources of the numerous unscientific and at times even anti-scientific constructions of bourgeois "theoreticians". As a rule, the metaphysical formulation of the question consists in the extreme contrasting of class and nationality features and in the absolutization of nationalism. Whereas some bourgeois ideologists assert that the problems of nations and nationalism determine the entire course of history and all social movements of the present time, others try in every way to minimize the significance of the nationality question and of national-liberation movements in the modern world and to limit and distort their real meaning.

For all the outward diversity and quite often even outward contradiction of one bourgeois concept by another, it is evident that lately their subversive anticomunist nature has tended to increase. This puts before Marxist-Leninists the task of activating the struggle with bourgeois ideology, and with subversive anticomunist propaganda on the nationality question, and of exposing its goals directed at arousing the hatred and hostility of the peoples and restraining the forward development of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

Lies and falsifications do not overlook the Kazakh SSR and its history and modern development in the family of fraternal union republics. As is known, during the years of Soviet power the Kazakh SSR has been transformed into a highly developed industrial-agrarian republic. Long ago the Kazakh SSR already surpassed many countries of both the East and the West in the level of industrial development. Socialist culture has grown and become strong. Great October caused a genuine rebirth and flourishing of the Kazakh people. A further and ever-deepening rapprochement of the Kazakh socialist nation with the other socialist nations of our country is taking place.

This is exactly what arouses the furious anger of our ideological adversary. The bourgeois ideologists circulate myths about the allegedly dependent status of Kazakhstan among the other union republics, about the political inequality of the Kazakhs, about the suppression of the Kazakh's "original-national" culture which is allegedly occurring, about the transformation of the republic into a raw-materials appendage of Russia, about the inefficiency of the development of the virgin and fallow lands, and so on and so forth. Overemphasizing existing problems, appealing to survivals of the past in people's consciousness, and disparaging and distorting what is new in the national relations of Soviet society in every way possible, bourgeois ideologists try to kindle nationalism, revive religious and nationalistic prejudices, and alienate and separate the peoples inhabiting the Kazakh Republic today. Undoubtedly, all these attempts are doomed to failure. "Every page, every line in the rich history of the friendship and fraternity of our peoples and of the varied ties of Kazakhstan with Russia, eternally linked by Great October, are dear to us all," emphasized Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Community Party. "That is because all these are elements of our common destiny, tempered by the trials of the past and today happily directed toward a communist future."

The socialist system has opened up great opportunities for the development of all Soviet nations and nationalities. The elimination of the economic and cultural backwardness of the peoples of the border regions of former Czarist Russia is a component of the general process of socialist revolution in the USSR. By virtue of this the development of the numerous peoples and nationalities exhibits the general patterns of the formation and development of socialist nations. The decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics notes that, "history knows no other state which would have done as much in an extremely short time for the comprehensive development of nations and nationalities as the USSR--the socialist Fatherland of all our peoples... By their own experience the peoples of the Soviet countries have been convinced that joining into a single union augments their strength and accelerates socio-economic development." In the same decree the CPSU Central Committee formulated the task "to expose the bourgeois falsifiers of our country's history and of the CPSU's national policy with reason." We hope the all-union conference of social scientists, opening today in Kazakhstan's capital, will make its contribution to the working-out of these problems.

12585
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NATIONAL

ON WESTERN PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE: DEMOCRACY IN USSR

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 10 Oct 84 p 2

[Article under the rubric "On the Fronts of the Ideological Struggle":
"Against the Falsification of Soviet Activity"]

[Text] The concentrated ideological campaign against real socialism, which has developed in the West, has indeed acquired an all-encompassing character. A psychological war, unprecedented in its scale and shamelessness, is being waged against the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. The anti-Soviet ideologists and bourgeois propaganda have selected the political system of developed socialism and its genuinely democratic nature as one of the main targets of their attacks on socialism. Organizing ideological subversive activity against socialism under the flag of "defending democracy" and "human rights", bourgeois ideologists try to prove the incompatibility of democracy and socialism, falsify the democratic nature of the state soviet system, the principles of the peoples' sovereignty and the guiding role of the Communist Party in socialist society.

Numerous "works" published in the West systematically distort the republic's history and the socio-economic, political, and cultural development of the Moldavian SSR in the fraternal family of the peoples of the USSR. Resorting to the services of renegades and traitors, different kinds of "radio voices" try to prove that there is not and cannot be a place for real democracy in a socialist state, that the Moldavian SSR's Soviets of People's Deputies are purely "symbolic bodies", and that there is some kind of "undemocratic principle" in the system of their elections.

All these, obviously, are malicious lies. The genuine democratic nature of the Soviet state and of the socialist society's political system consists in the fact that all the power in the USSR belongs to the people. The people carry out state power through the Soviets of People's Deputies which form the political basis of our socialist all-peoples state. This principle is confirmed and guaranteed by the USSR Constitution since the very nature of socialist democracy demands that the people's representative bodies should

decide all fundamental questions of state and local life, and unremittingly monitor the activity of all state bodies so that the number of workers participating in the management of the country's affairs steadily increases. As General Secretary of the Central Committee of our party and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Comrade K. Yu. Chernenko noted at the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "This is today our main all-party task in guiding the Soviets."

At present in our country, 2.3 million deputies--representatives of workers, peasants, the intelligentsia, and the working people of all nations and nationalities--are elected to the membership of the Soviets at all levels. At the same time, about 35 million citizens work in the commissions under the ispolkoms of local Soviets and in ispolkom departments as volunteers, and in the aktiv of the permanent commissions of the local Soviets and other bodies of people's public initiative. This is through whom state business is conducted. These facts flatly refute the lies of bourgeois authors that the Soviets are allegedly "purely symbolic bodies, having no rights or jurisdiction."

The genuine democratic nature of the political system of developed socialism can be observed to the fullest extent in the course of the formation and activity of representative bodies. For example, in June 1982 more than 2.6 million voters of the republic participated in the elections of members of Moldavian SSR local soviets and elected more than 37,500 deputies. Among the elected deputies 37.1 percent of the workers, 33.4 percent of the kolkhoz farmers, 50.1 percent of the women, 43.4 percent of the CPSU members and candidate members, 56.6 percent of the non-party members and 24.1 percent of the deputies were under 30 years old. This is certainly proof that, on the basis of their social composition, the Soviets of Peoples Deputies really are democratic bodies.

The results of the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet which took place in March 1984 also disprove bourgeois propaganda's lies about the undemocratic nature of our political system. The entire electoral campaign and the election's results testify to the genuine democratic nature of our socialist society and to the profound interest of all the people in exercising genuine rights and liberties; 99.95 percent of the voters cast their ballots for the candidates for deputies of the country's highest body. Let us note, for example, that in 1983 in Great Britain about 30 percent of the voters entered on the registration lists did not go to the polls and President Reagan was elected in 1980 by only 26.2 percent of the voters.

The democratic nature of the Soviet political system is displayed also in the daily work of our Soviets which decide the most important economic, socio-political, and cultural questions. Their work is inseparably linked with fulfillment of the will of the working people and accountability to the people. For example, about 837,000 questions relating to all aspects of the development of Soviet society were considered at the sessions of the country's local soviets in 1983. More than 64 percent of the total number of deputies participated in their discussion. Carrying out the requirements of the USSR Constitution and the Law on the Status of Deputies, 95.5 percent

of the executive committees and more than 97 percent of the deputies gave an account of their work to the voters.

In the writings of "Sovietologists" one often encounters assertions that the deputies do not have "real powers and the voters' mandates are fiction." However, this argument does not withstand criticism either. Since the elections in 1982, MSSR local Soviets have adopted 16,570 of the voters' mandates for performance at the current convocation. More than 10,700 or 64.8 percent of them were carried out in the period from June 1982 to December 1983 alone.

Thus, the work of the Soviets, their deputies, and of millions of activists convincingly confirm that the Soviets are, according to V.I. Lenin's definition: "the highest form of people's sovereignty and the most perfect bearers of the ideas of a state socialist system."

Marxist-Leninist doctrine about the Communist Party's place and role in Soviet society's political system, about the principles of its organization and revolutionary activity, and about the methods of the party's guidance of socialist development were and remain the subject of constant falsifications by bourgeois ideologists. They are directed at casting doubt on the objective necessity for the existence and work of the Communist Party and its guiding role, attributing undemocratic tendencies to communists, and distorting the essence of the Leninist principle of democratic centralism.

12585
CSO: 1830/59

NATIONAL

PATRONAGE IN CADRE TRAINING, SELECTION PROCESS DECRIED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Ivan Yurchenko: "What Patronage Revolves Around: Reflections of a Publicist"]

[Text] This discussion is addressed in general to people of the older generation, but I would like to begin with the young person who is just beginning to learn the lessons of everyday life and with that one, more specifically, of all our young shoots, who is sometimes considered a happy man by others his own age.

Portly, rosy-cheeked and contented, he flies into the flock of his peers, bragging about some kind of unbelievably scarce new acquisition, about a dozen "urgents" and sparkling "clinchers" with a triumphat cry: "Papa got it! Through acquaintance!"

Clearly, he did not think over the meaning of the word "acquaintance" in this sense; it is still not the right time, and he does not have the time to figure out what kind of skies these graces descend from, but the lad has gotten the point a little, and it already flatters his childish self-esteem to have been "lucky" while others just like him are not.

And if only it were just a question about "clinchers" and spineless creatures. But with the years other much more serious and less easily attainable blessings come from these same "skies."

In a letter to the editor, the head of the complaints and suggestions office of the Tula Oblast People's Control Committee, B. G. Gurdzhibek, describes a typical story of this sort. In the city of Kimovsk, one unlucky senior pupil, Yuriy Suslov, was lucky enough "to get fixed up" straight into the tenth class instead of the ninth at the day general education school. Then he somehow "skipped" an entire year at the institute. It all ended with his being put in his place and even entirely dismissed from that institution of higher education; but how did he manage to ascend the steps of life so easily? In the one case, the director of the school, V. D. Sukhov, turned out to be the good uncle who solved the question with a cunning formulation in an order: "...On condition of an elimination in the level of learning"; in the other, the director of a branch of the institute,

E. A. Kirichenko, met him halfway. Even the head of the health center, T. G. Zakharova, an official not really so influential, also helped by hastily signing a fictitious certificate. There you have it--so many well-wishers dragged the "lad" up. When all this came to light and the People's Control Committee brought the *dramatis personae* and their protege to the proscenium for public revue, the director of their undercover play, M. P. Suslov's mother, appeared before it. She had acted by using her official position as the chief bookkeeper for a large enterprise in the area.

Of course, the scenarios of such everyday ascents to success are not written with an auditorium in mind; the principal characters prefer to remain in the background, and a happy ending without publicity is envisaged for the enjoyment of a small circle of people.

...They put in a word. Arranged it through patronage (*protentsiya*). These words, when you hear them, evoke something moss-covered, hardened by a past, as if dead, world of people who are anxious to please and of rank-pullers, of dependence on red-tape-mongering and toadyish intrigue--everything that causes a feeling of squeamishness and disgust in people. But they exist--these so-called influential persons and their proteges, the "happy men", whom they drag along and insinuate.

We, of course, correctly call their ways remnants from the past, from a structure of century-old antiquity; they have migrated in our time to a field sown with the seeds of other, new human relationships. But it is a little too early to say that there is no ground for them misreading among us. You see it is not enough to plough it over, you still have to weed it, and if you do not do this, the remnants will sprout; the thistle is stubborn and pushes up through any shoot, but give it freedom and whole blossoms cluster.

Of course, I am not talking about favoritism on the broad scale and in the sense that it once had, but rather in a common-place, everyday sense, although it affects affairs that are far from being just personal; it would be a mistake to think that, as they say, it is just a flaw and not some kind of evil.

That is just where the trouble lies--what an inoffensive meaning is sometimes given to it. It is said that there is something special about helping and supporting someone. And when a respectable worker who occupies a post and who has as they say, weight takes the telephone and talks to an official in a congenial, velvety voice, it is also nothing for him to put in a word for so-and-so and so-and-so. What sincere generosity!

However, this kindness is not always disinterested. In one case they act according to the famous formula: ("Don't have a hundred rubles.") In another case, they aim at a direct advantage. The consequences bother them very little. Others will look into them.

But it takes a long time and is difficult to investigate afterwards. In fact, what is to be done with a man who has been promoted to an important post not according to his merits and abilities, but by a "call"? You cannot prove even obvious incompetence straight away.

The most complicated thing in any sphere, in any area is the selection and placement of cadres. And the substitution of friendly relations for business principles and evaluations inflicts especially heavy casualties.

Not long ago "Sovetskaya Rossiya" published several pieces about the work of employees and engineering-technical personnel and about those occupied in the production control apparatus. In particular, it was shown how their work load is often distributed incorrectly: some do the work of two, others serve their time and direct a great deal of their creative searches to the solving of crossword puzzles, while other female employees are busy knitting blouses. We managed to read the comments, many of them came to the editorial office. We set aside one letter which did not address the subject. However, another letter, no less pointed and important, turned out to be just what we were talking about. Its author, S. Akimov, reasonably argues, I think: "Knitting needles, indeed! That is a trifle in comparison to what happened in one laboratory. According to its area of specialization and to the tasks for which it was created, the laboratory was supposed to produce unique engineering designs. Naturally, the specialists whom they send there should be highly qualified engineers. Not without reason they are paid highly for their work. But one finds biologists and philologists in that exclusively technical institution, and even an all-around craftsman who came...from an academy of music. Here, it is true, it has not gone as far as crossword puzzles and, in any case, you apparently cannot deny their diligence and zeal, but the business is suffering and is rushing toward its downfall. Now go and find those patrons and well-wishers who recommended them and sent them here."

There you have the result of selecting cadres through "acquaintances".

And is it not in economic life and in business connections that we find signs of this patronage? We have already become familiar with the figure of a lucky chairman, director or fixer-supplier who easily attains that which is inaccessible to others: overstocked equipment, resources exceeding the ceiling, etc. It goes without saying that they have no special merits that would drop them into the lap of a general patron in a rayon or oblast organization, in a main administration, in a ministry. It is also clear from what sources all this is taken at the expense of other facilities in the enterprise and the breakdown of plan financial discipline. The broad gestures (in the form of resolutions: "As an exception...") sometimes almost resemble concern for production and the support of an enterprising leader. And he, the sham protector of his business, also finds an excuse; he says it is not for himself or for personal gain, it is for the business. He is quite a hero and gains the reputation of a go-getting, shrewd economic manager. Of course, you cannot hold out for long on props and crumbs, and it has happened more than once that the successes of such "peredoviks" have burst like soap bubbles. But few people reckoned on such a loss.

Some receive more than their due and, consequently, others receive less; this is a violation of planned deliveries and of the distribution of resources; further, it is a destruction of normal and harmonious economic links and interrelations, and a loosening of equilibrium and balance which hampers and impedes the course of affairs both in adjacent and related as well as other sectors. Such phenomena go against the basic principles of our life --the principle of social justice.

Recurrences of favoritism are no less and perhaps are even more dangerous because they undermine the moral foundations of our life and ruinously take their toll on people's indoctrination, convictions and opinions.

The CPSU Central Committee and the entire party are now waging a consistent struggle based on principle to introduce well-defined order in all our affairs. For example, decisive measures have been taken to eradicate negative phenomena in the Krasnodar Kray and Rostov Oblast. The party and people have fully approved of these measures. Our ethical and moral standards are the same for all and no one is permitted to violate them. Every one of us, both communists and non-party persons, should take an active role. Honor and good things only come through selfless labor and genuine services for our society.

12810
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NATIONAL

RELIGIOUS CONVICTION WANING IN USSR

Riga KOMMUNIST SOVETSKOY LATVII in Russian No 1 (Jan) 85 pp 88-95 (signed to press 20 Dec 84)

[Article by S. Ivanenko, Candidate of Philosophical Sciences: "Religious Consciousness and Socialist Reality."]

[Excerpts] The decrease in the influence of religion and the strengthening of the position of the scientific, materialist world outlook is one of the most important tendencies in the development of our society and is the result of indisputable successes on the path of the building of communism and achievements in ideological and educational work.

The crisis of religion in the conditions of socialist society has an irreversible character; it will continue to be intensified and deepened in the future as developed socialism is perfected and the successful advance to communism is made.

Although the elimination of the exploitation of man by man and the building of socialism are imperative, they do not constitute sufficient conditions for the total overcoming of religion.

Under socialism, the social roots of religion are undermined, but there is not a full surmounting of all reasons and conditions which nourish religiosity. These include the essential differences between city and village, between physical and intellectual work, and the presence of hard, manual, unskilled, monotonous work which, in any case, influences people's consciousness and their educational and cultural level. It is also impossible to ignore such factors as the threat of nuclear war and natural disasters, which may engender a feeling of helplessness. To a certain extent, influence is exerted on the consciousness of some segments of the population by imperialist propaganda, which penetrates by various channels and which attempts not only to support but also to propagate religiosity and attach to it an anti-Soviet, nationalist direction.

There is an accepted division of two levels in religiosity: religious ideology and religious psychology. Religious ideology is a more or less clearly formulated system of religious dogmas, ideas and concepts which are generally accepted in the given religion. Dogma forms the nucleus of this system.

The accepted definition of religious psychology, on the other hand, involves the beliefs, religious feelings, conceptions, views and notions characteristic of the ordinary believer. Many components of religious psychology were engendered in ancient times, but have been preserved in modified form in the consciousness of contemporary believers.

It must be said that a certain impact on religious psychology is exerted by the single-minded influence of the clergy and the theologians, and by the mass media that are controlled by religious organizations. Nevertheless, essential improvements and changes, resulting from alterations in the way of life and the material and spiritual requirements of believers, sooner or later are reflected in religious consciousness as well and lead to its modernization, its being brought up to date. Social revolutions engender particularly deep and large-scale changes in religious consciousness.

The reorientation of contemporary religious ideology to worldly problems reflects precisely the change in the ordinary consciousness of the broad masses of believing workers, who are trying to resolve the vital problems of worldly life and achieve social justice.

Religious belief, as a specific relation to the products of religious imagination, including knowledge of religious "truths," religious norms, symbols, values, orientations and forms, is one of the structural elements of religious consciousness and plays a leading, dominant role in it. The differences in rites, in cult practices, if they are not connected with dogmatic disagreements, are considered to be relatively less important and to possess not as much principal significance as divergences in the area of religious ideology.

In contrast to any other beliefs, religious faith is, in any case, always connected with an acknowledgement of the reality of the supernatural. Thus, religious faith consists in this conviction and certainty of the correctness of ideas of the supernatural as actually existing, which are based on faith in a specific religious ideology.

An important feature of religious faith is the characteristic contradiction between its real social and gnosiological content which represents, in V.I. Lenin's expression, unconsciousness, ignorance or obscurantism (see "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Works], vol. 12, p. 145; further citations are from this edition) and the outward appearance, inherent in religious faith, of a supra-rational "higher knowledge" and humanism, which are perceived by believers as the genuine essence of religious faith.

What, then, are the functions of religious faith? Let us name several of them. Among the most important, we may single out hypostasis and the attribution of the property of actual existence to the forms of religious imagination.

Another function of religious faith - a regulatory one - is manifested in various forms. It engenders passivity in the struggle to change its own status. On the level of the individual, religious faith, by exerting its influence on the inner world, regulates the value orientations and the actual behavior of man.

In socialist society, a natural weakening in the regulatory role of religious faith is observed. Orthodox theologians, in particular, have paid attention to this situation.

In a developed socialist society, great improvements occur in the consciousness of believers and the conception of the supernatural as actually existent is gradually displaced to the periphery of ordinary religious consciousness, exerting less and less influence on the inner world and the actual behavior of the believer. This fact is also attested to in the course of sociological research.

For example, sociological research regarding the attitude of the population toward religion and atheism, conducted in 1983 in the Stavropol kray by the Institute of Scientific Atheism of the AON [Academy of Social Sciences], attached to the CPSU Central Committee, together with the Stavropol kraykom of the CPSU, indicated that the process of "erosion" of religious consciousness among contemporary believers is actively continuing. Only 53 percent of the number of believers questioned were convinced that religion is a positive phenomenon; 40 percent of believers consider that religion is neither harmful nor helpful.

It is also important that even those believers who claim that religion is a positive phenomenon do not, as a rule, evaluate it through the prism of religious ideology and dogmatics. Only 6 percent of believers view the positive nature of religion in the fact that it supposedly ensures the "salvation of the soul," heavenly bliss, etc. Most believers perceive the usefulness of religion to be the fact that it gives consolation at difficult times, that it holds one back from committing bad deeds, that it promotes the preservation of national culture and that it offers protection from misfortune and illness.

Religious faith, the theologians assert, is the criterion of truth. In fact, however, it is only a kind of filter which does not allow any real scientific knowledge through to the religious consciousness which is dangerous to religious dogmas and ecclesiastical piety. This function is natural to every religious current and direction.

Another very important function of religious faith is the process of impelling believers to perform certain religious activities.

The phenomena of crisis, characteristic of contemporary religious consciousness, are manifested in the fact that some believers have stopped participating actively in religious activities. Thus, sociological research in the city of Daugavpils has shown that only 36 percent of Catholics, 32 percent

of Orthodox and 20 percent of Old Believers (of those interviewed) regularly attend divine services. The other believers go to church only on important religious holidays or else do not go to church for years on end (see Podmazov, A.A. "Tserkov' bez svyashchenstva" [Church Without Priesthood], Riga, Liesma, 1973, p. 160).

Another essential function of religious faith consists in striving to maintain the integrity of the believer's consciousness.

Thus, mankind's social progress itself creates favorable preconditions for deepening the crisis of the religious world outlook, for strengthening the internal conflicts of religious consciousness and for the development of those inclinations which gradually and inevitably lead believers to reject their religious illusions.

The steady growth in spiritual culture, including the level of education of all Soviet people, has, to a certain extent, also affected believers and has been reflected in the nature of their religious faith. In the case of believers, especially young ones, with a relatively high level of education, religious faith often becomes more abstract and acquires some traits of philosophical idealist views which are devoid of traditional conceptions of God.

Among young people influenced by religion, a significant number do not believe in God, but in an abstract supernatural force; they do not feel the necessity to perform religious rites and they are not connected with any religious community. Thus, sociological research conducted by means of interviews among 10,914 senior pupils and students in the oblasts of Voronezh, Belgorod, Kursk and Tambov showed that only 2.3 percent of those interviewed believe that God exists and only 0.5 percent participate in religious rites.

A thorough, creative study of Marxist-Leninist philosophy is the basic path that leads to overcoming the belief in an abstract supernatural force, religious ideology and idealist philosophical convictions as a whole.

But the views and particular features of the world outlook and mentality of people who believe in an abstract supernatural force have not yet become the object of purposeful study. An increase of attention to this aspect of the matter would promote a further increase in the quality and effectiveness of work to form a consistent and integral scientific materialist world outlook in all Soviet people.

The crisis of religion and the decline in religious piety is also obvious to defenders of religious ideology. Complaints about the "impoverishment" of faith and the decline in religious piety have become usual in religious publications.

This is corroborated by the data of sociological research, which shows that the number of convinced believers in Orthodox parishes does not exceed 10 percent. In the Kaluga oblast, only 12 percent of Orthodox believers

regularly attend church and only 14 percent consider that religious education is necessary for children in the family. This is perfectly natural, inasmuch as almost a third of believers in the city of Kaluga, although they assume that God exists, are not firmly convinced that God really exists. 40 percent believe in an immortal soul, 35 percent have doubts about the truth of this very important religious dogma, while 20 percent of believers totally deny the immortality of the soul. This picture is characteristic of other denominations as well.

Specifically, sociological research conducted among Old Believers in the city of Daugavpils indicated that less than a third of those believers interviewed share the conceptions, traditional to this religious current, regarding the "day of judgment," the "end of the world," the antichrist, etc. (see Podmazov, A.A. "Tserkov' bez svyashchenstva," p. 140).

The "erosion" of ordinary religious consciousness and the weakening of belief in the supernatural are the natural result of the perfecting process of socialist society. Religious consciousness is changing and evolving; worldly components are manifesting themselves in it which are essentially heterogeneous and alien to a blind belief in the supernatural. One of these components is the positive attitude to science and scientific and technical progress, typical of believing citizens of our country, and the striving to participate actively in the struggle for a better future, against the threat of thermonuclear war and for the building of communist society. This indisputably positive tendency is one of the symptoms of the crisis of religion, an indicator of the firmly established socio-political and ideological unity of Soviet society, and a prerequisite for even broader involvement of believers in society.

It would be naive, however, to expect that the achievements of science and technology and social progress will automatically put an end to religious illusions and will open the eyes of all believers to the anti-scientific nature and falsity of religious ideology.

It must not be lost sight of that conditions still exist which create fertile ground for the preservation and reproduction of religious illusions among Soviet people.

It is not fortuitous, for example, that the level of religiosity among the rural population is higher than that of the urban one. The reason for this is obvious: it is due to the remaining essential differences between city and village.

To a great extent, the level of religiosity also depends on technical training and the character of work. Thus, sociological research in the Kaluga oblast, for example, showed that the level of religiosity among engineering and technical workers is 3 percent, among highly trained workers it is 4 percent, while among unskilled workers it is 27 percent. Approximately the same situation exists in many other areas. The fact that many people in our country are still occupied with manual, unskilled labor is also one of the reasons for the tenacity of religious prejudices.

In order to form a scientific world outlook, great significance also attaches to a well thought out, dynamic and effective system of counterpropaganda which will repulse the anti-Soviet and anticomunist attacks of imperialist propaganda.

Experience indicates that an increase of atheist conviction among Soviet people is possible only if it is indissolubly linked with ideological, political, labor and moral education. In turn, scientific atheist educational work promotes an increase in communist conviction and in social and political activity among workers, while developing their creative energy.

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12249

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NATIONAL

PARTY USE OF PUBLIC OPINION POLLS

[Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 December 1984 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by Yu. Melikogandzhanyan, first secretary of the Armenian Spandaryanskiy Raykom CP, entitled "Confidential Conversation: Ideological Work Is Every Communist's Concern." The article describes the utilization of public opinion polls to aid the party's ideological work. Numerous questionnaires have been conducted among young students, says the author, related to school reform, sports and sanitation institution, moral and ethical issues, aesthetic development, and protection of the environment. This type of sociological investigation has also been applied to industry. Two thousand workers of a diverse age group participated in a general questionnaire related to their jobs. The article published several of the questions and their results. When asked "Would you like your children to choose your profession?" 57.5 percent answered in the negative. About 60 percent of the respondents did not find any "moral value" in their work. And when asked "What conditions are necessary to have you work to your full potential?" the respondents listed as the most important factor "friendly relations among personnel, cooperation, and satisfaction in one's work." The respondents also expressed a desire to have allocations of apartments, awards, travel authorizations, cars, and land parcels widely publicized.

TASHKENT HOSTS ALL-UNION CONFERENCE ON STUDENT RESEARCH

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 January 1985 carries on page 2 a 150-word UzTAG article titled "Designed by Students." A session of the All-Union Council on Students' Scientific Research Work opened in Tashkent on 10 January. For two days its participants, representatives of VUZs in Moscow, Leningrad, Minsk, Volgograd, and other cities will discuss topical problems concerning the activity of student design bureaus and will consider ways to draw other young people into student scientific research work. It was noted that in the republic of Uzbekistan there were 140 student planning and design bureaus operating at 39 VUZs, doing hundreds of thousands of rubles worth of work for the republic's economy. Speeches were made at the conference by G.A. Nikolayev, chairman of the All-Union Council on Students' Scientific Research Work (NIRS) and rector of the Moscow Higher Technical Academy imeni Bauman, and V.I. Krutov, deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education of the USSR.

CSO: 1830/351

NATIONAL

LEGAL PUBLISHING-HOUSE DIRECTOR RESPONDS TO CRITICISMS

[Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 15 February 1985 carries on page 2 a 250-word article by E. Machul'skiy, director of the publishing house "Yuridicheskaya Literatura," in response to an article printed on 16 January 1985 in IZVESTIYA entitled "If I Had a [Legal] Code..." In the 16 January article the author noted the impossibility of obtaining legal codes from any source. Machul'skiy responds in this article by outlining the future plans for publications of some of the much-sought items: the Code of Labor Laws of the RSFSR is to be put out in a tirage of 1,000,000 this year; the Housing Code is due out in 200,000 copies. In 1986 there are plans for 250,000 copies of the Code of Laws on Marriage and the Family, and a tirage of 500,000 for the Civil Codes. The author notes that copies of the Code on Administrative Infractions, published by the Izvestiya publishing house in a tirage of 1,000,000, are now appearing in the stores. However, Machul'skiy states that it is still impossible to match the requests for these items due to insufficient "material resources."

CSO: 1830/375

REGIONAL

60TH ANNIVERSARY OF KGB IN TURKMEN SSR NOTED

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 16 Dec 84 p 3

[Article by A. Boyko, KGB chairman, Turkmen SSR: "Watching Over the Achievements of the Great October: on the 60th Anniversary of the Organization of the Cheka-KGB of the Turkmen SSR."]

[Text] On ancient Turkmen soil these days, a great holiday is being celebrated: the 60th Anniversary of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic and the Communist Party of Turkmenistan. The republic's jubilee coincided with yet another memorable date: the 100th anniversary of the voluntary entry of Turkmenistan into the composition of Russia.

The formation of the Turkmen republic and the Communist Party of Turkmenistan was the living embodiment of the revolutionary ideas of the great October and signified the turning point in the historical destiny of the Turkmen people, which achieved its own statehood and entered on the path of national revival and overall development. In a short time, by the will of the party of Lenin and thanks to the heroic work of the people, Turkmenistan was transformed from a backward remote district of tsarist Russia into a flourishing republic whose people, within the friendly family of the fraternal peoples of the land of the Soviets, are building a bright future for mankind - communism.

Together with all the workers of the republic, this glorious path has also been travelled by the state security organs of Turkmenistan, the 60th anniversary of whose formation is occurring this month. The All-Russian Extraordinary Commission to Combat Counterrevolution and Sabotage, established on V.I. Lenin's initiative during the first days of the October revolution, initiated the establishment of the Turkmen SSR state security organs. It constituted the vigilant guard of the first socialist state in the world.

The party sent staunch Bolsheviks and professional revolutionaries to work with the VChK [All-Russian Extraordinary Commission]. Feliks Edmundovich Dzerzhinsky, a prominent figure in the Communist Party and Soviet state and an iron knight of the revolution, was put in charge of the VChK. He devoted a great deal of effort and energy to its organization and to the training of the chekists. Resting on the trust and support of the masses,

the VChK operated efficiently and resolutely from its very first days, striking blow for blow at the internal counterrevolutionary forces and selflessly defending the interests of the people.

As is well known, the establishment of Soviet power in the former Transcaspian oblast dates from December 1917. Archive materials from that time attest to the fact that in the first half of 1918, a revolutionary tribunal and an investigatory commission were established under the soviets of worker and military deputies of a number of cities in present-day Turkmenistan. These were concerned with matters of defending the achievements of the workers. But they were not destined to operate for long. In July 1918, the socialist revolutionaries, mensheviks and white guards seized power in Ashkhabad, Mary, Krasnovodsk and Kizyl-Arvat. During the same period, the English forces entered the border territory.

On 10 July 1919, Ashkhabad was liberated from the white guards and the English interventionists. On 24 November 1919, the Transcaspian Revolutionary Committee was established. For about a year, special departments of the Transcaspian army group fulfilled state security functions. They did a great deal to expose and bring to trial active participants in many criminal plots by socialist revolutionaries, mensheviks and white guards against Soviet power.

On 1 September 1920, an oblast Extraordinary Commission was established in the Transcaspian oblast. The communist, I.F. Chibisov, was appointed as its chairman and, as his deputy, the communist, Aga Il'vaev, who had come into the state security organs by party recruitment.

During the first years of Soviet power, the chekists of the Transcaspian were obliged to work under complex and difficult conditions. But they steadfastly stood guard over the interests of the people; they revealed and defused numerous counterrevolutionary plots and foiled the subversive activity of hostile intelligence services. For example, even at the beginning of its formation, the Krasnovodsk Cheka exposed large espionage organizations. One of these was headed by the priest, Ivanov, another by the Persian consul, Kazil' Asad-khan. In November 1920, the Maryy Cheka prevented the explosion of the dam and hydroelectric power station, ordered by the former owners of these structures, who had fled to Afghanistan after the revolution. After this, a large counterrevolutionary organization was uncovered in Ashkhabad and Chardzhou. It was connected with foreign intelligence services and had planned to raise an insurrection and overthrow Soviet power in the Transcaspian. At the head of the conspiracy stood the head of the Amu Darya flotilla staff, Witte, a relative of the tsarist minister who had fled.

At the same time, the Chekists of Turkmenia dealt a powerful blow at the intrigues of the special services of the English intelligence service. In 1921, in Ashkhabad, the organs of the Cheka exposed two English intelligence agents who had been recruiting agents from among the counterrevolutionaries and criminal elements and who had been restoring connections with the spies

who had remained from the time of the intervention. Soon afterward, the espionage network, which numbered more than 50 people, was liquidated and, together with it, the hopes of English capital for the restoration of capitalism in the Transcaspian collapsed as well.

The VChK operated for only a few years. In accordance with V.I. Lenin's instructions, it was reorganized in 1922 into the OGPU (Unified State Political Directorate). The OGPU organs were entrusted with the task of combatting espionage, contraband, economic counterrevolution and gangsterism, as well as with protecting state secrets and state borders, and with fulfilling special tasks of the VTsIK [All-Russian Central Executive Committee] and the SNK [Council of People's Commissars] in safeguarding revolutionary order.

On 9 December 1924, after the fixing of the national territorial boundaries of Central Asia and the formation of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic, the State Political Directorate of Turkmenia was established. Thereafter, the organs of state security began to function as a constituent part of the republic's state organism and were, at the same time, part of the all-union Cheka organs.

From the very first days of its activity, the republic's GPU continued the resolute struggle against hostile agents and enemies of the Soviet state. In Turkmenia, as in other regions of the country, the establishment of Soviet power occurred in conditions of fierce class struggle. One of the sharpest forms of struggle by the imperialist intelligence services and internal counterrevolution against Soviet power during that period consisted in gangsterism and the basmach movement.

The basmaches devastated whole villages, dealt brutally with the communists and Soviet activists, terrorized the population and destroyed the economic measures of the Communist Party. With the active help of the workers and the party and soviet aktiv, Junaid-khan's gang was routed. Somewhat earlier, Khodjakuliev's gang, which had been operating in the Tedzen and Mary region, was crushingly defeated. Several chekists had been specially assigned to this gang. Despite the mortal danger, they had succeeded in alienating many of the rank and file bandits from the leaders, which contributed to the successful liquidation of the gang. Other bandit groups were also neutralized.

The heroic annals of this struggle are full of examples of selfless service to the homeland on the part of people of many nationalities who, with a deep faith in the righteousness of their cause and with an understanding of lofty patriotic duty, ensured the state security of Soviet Turkmenistan. Ivan Lamanov, Chary Muradov, Yakov Yarovoy, Ashot Sarkisyants and others who died in battles with the basmaches displayed unparalleled courage, steadfastness and bravery in the struggle with counterrevolution.

The workers of Turkmenistan piously revere the memory of the heroes. The vessel, "Ivan Lamanov," ploughs the grey waters of the Caspian; the name of the chekist hero, A. Sarkisyants, has been conferred on a school in the Burdalyk settlement of the Khodzhambasskiy rayon; that of Ya. Yarovi^y has been conferred on school no. 15 of the Takhtinskiy rayon. On 18 November 1929, for services in the destruction of the basmach movement and the liquidation of gangsterism, the republic's organs of state security, by resolution of the TsIK and SNK of Turkmenistan, were awarded the order of the Red Banner of Labor of the Turkmen SSR.

In Iran and Afghanistan during that period, many different types of foreign anti-Soviet nationalist centers were organized. Various basmach gangs and bands concentrated and manifested themselves on our borders. Surviving beys and contrabandists, as well as representatives of the reactionary clergy, made themselves known and continued their anti-Soviet activity.

Supported by the help of the workers, the GPU organs suppressed the plots of the enemies of Soviet power, especially those who infiltrated our land from abroad. Here is one example. At the beginning of 1929, an English intelligence agent, who had been infiltrated into the republic from Iran, tried to draw the former colonel, Khadzhi Murat, into espionage work. But the political consciousness of this person was not what it had been in 1920 and he informed the Turkmen SSR GPU about the proposal he had received. With his help, a "secret" apartment for English agents was opened up in Ashkhabad, supposedly belonging to a "counterrevolutionary organization" in Turkmenia. Thus, the Turkmen SSR GPU began to obtain directives, instructions and other documents sent by the English intelligence service to its agents. The GPU also caught the agents themselves, who had been sent here by the English. Until 1932, this "organization" worked under the control of the OGPU organs. In the course of completing this operation alone, several dozen emissaries and agents, sent to the territory of Central Asia and planted at various points there, were arrested.

The organs of the GPU were confronted with complex and crucial tasks in the area of the struggle against contraband, sabotage, speculation and other abuses in the national economy. Immense work was carried out in organizing the struggle against counterfeiters.

From the very first days of October, our party applied the policy of observing Leninist principles of socialist law. This also applied fully to the activity of the VChK. The organs of defense of security of the young republic of the Soviets were established as extraordinary ones. But even under conditions of sharp class struggle, they acted strictly on the basis of revolutionary laws.

It is well known that certain years were darkened by illegal repressions - with respect to many chekists as well - and by violations of the principles of socialist law. These violations were connected with the cult of personality and they contradicted the essence of our order and the character of the political system of socialist society. The party resolutely condemned

and eradicated such violations and established firm guarantees of observance of socialist law. The mistakes and distortions in the work of the state security organs did not change the social nature of Soviet intelligence and counterintelligence and did not alienate it from the people and the party.

The organs of state security added vivid and unforgettable pages to the heroic annals of the struggle of the Soviet people against the German fascist aggressors during the years of the Second World War. The chekists crushed the hopes of the Hitlerite strategists for a "fifth column," for "weakness" on the home front and for "chinks" in the Soviet social and state system. During the war, not one intelligence measure by the enemy, no matter how large-scale, was successful.

In the years of difficult trials, the chekists of Turkmenistan faithfully served the people and our homeland. Fighting the German intelligence service in Iran and Afghanistan, in cooperation with other organs they successfully accomplished an operation which involved removing two residents, several agents and six members of foreign counterrevolutionary organizations from Iran to the territory of the republic.

At different times, more than 60 German agents and saboteurs were exposed and neutralized. An intelligence sabotage group composed of 9 people, infiltrated by plane into the Kunya-Urgench rayon, was caught. The chekists wrecked attempts by the Hitlerite secret service to revive the basmachi bandit movement and, during the days of the battle of Stalingrad, to blow up the Krasnovodsk - Ashkhabad railroad line and the bridge across the Amu Dar'ya, as well as to set the bulk oil base at Ufra on fire.

As a result of the penetration by the chekist, Aga Berdyeva, of the German intelligence service, the state security organs were successful in exposing several dozen enemy agents. All of them were neutralized.

From 1941 to 1945, 67 intelligence agents from Iran and 19 from Afghanistan were unmasked and arrested. In cooperation with the border guards, about 50 bands and a significant number of espionage and contraband gangs were caught or destroyed.

During the time of ordeals, the chekists of the republic lost many of their comrades. The chekist, A.M. Dzhumaev, was killed while fulfilling a special mission in 1941. The brave N.S. Bershanskiy, V.L. Golovko, G.L. Vitrashchuk, M.V. Gusev and others fell in battles with the fascists.

As is well known, the postwar period has been characterized by a sharp increase in the role of the special services of the imperialist states. Particular intensification of subversive activity by hostile intelligence services is observed at the present time in connection with the sharp aggravation of international tension which is due to the aggressive forces of imperialism. Subversive activity has been raised by the imperialist intelligence services to the level of a state policy and in practice has begun to assume a global character.

Resting on the help and support of the workers, the chekists of the republic have exposed and stopped the intelligence and subversion attempts of the enemy. In cooperation with our renowned border guards, they have devoted great attention to protecting the state borders. This work is closely combined with stopping contraband. During 1982-1983, a number of foreigners were arrested and contraband goods to the value of several million dollars were confiscated from them.

There has been wide adoption of preventive and educational work in the practical activity of the state security organs. One of its chief directions is the active opposition of the enemy's ideological sabotage.

All the work of the KGB organs is imbued with party spirit, Leninist principles and the strictest observance of socialist law. The accomplishment of their activity during the recent period was connected with the name of the prominent party and state figure, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. He made a priceless contribution to the further creative development of the renowned chekists and the militant traditions of the KGB, as well as to the development of Leninist principles of work by the chekists and to the theoretical basis of the role and place of the state security organs at the stage of developed socialism.

The Communist Party trains the chekist in communist conviction, lofty moral purity, faithfulness to duty, constant political vigilance toward the intrigues of the enemies of socialism, socialist humanism, and sensitivity to and faith in honest people. In emphasizing the importance of the activity of the KGB organs under contemporary conditions, Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted: "The task of the chekists consists in reliably ensuring the security of the Soviet fatherland, constructing their work in accordance with the requirements of socialist democracy, with the laws of our common state and with due regard for the foreign political situation. This work must be carried out on the firm foundation of Leninist principles and in the spirit of the chekist traditions."

The chekists of the republic are observing their anniversary under the sign of the further successful implementation of the resolutions of the 26th congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the improvement of work to ensure the security of the land of the soviets and the inviolability of its sacred borders, and the strengthening of vigilance and militant preparedness of its personnel. Limitlessly devoted to the CPSU and the socialist homeland, they see their duty in faithful service to the people and in the active struggle for the victory of communism.

12249
CSO: 1830/252

REGIONAL

BAM OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PLAN

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Jan 85 p 2

[Interview with N.V. Sukhanov, chief architect of BAM, conducted by Yu. Nikolaev:
"BAM's Ecological Map"]

[Text] As was already reported in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, the Presidium of the RSFSR Council of Ministers has examined and approved the Territorial Complex Plan for the environmental protection of regions contiguous to the zone of the Baikal-Amur Railroad main line. Our correspondent talks with N.V. Sukhanov, first deputy chairman of RSFSR Gostroy and chief architect of BAM, about what it is and its significance.

[Question] Nariman Valentinovich, characterize it only in general terms, the "Territorial Plan" (for brevity we will agree to refer to the approved document in this way).

[Answer] It isn't easy to do this since we are talking about a project that is truly grandiose, not having analogs either in domestic or world practice. First of all, this is revealed in the scale of approach to the problem, in its complexity and depth. The work encompasses a long period (up to the year 2,000!) of the economic and social development of an area that is 1.6 million square kilometers in size and which stretches from the west to the east for more than 3,000 kilometers. Within its borders are significant parts of the Irkutsk, Chita and Amur oblasts, Khabarovskiy Kray and the Buryat and Yakut autonomous republics as well. The development of the "Territorial Plan" is connected with the beginning of the large-scale utilization of natural riches of an enormous region. Its chief purpose is the determination of the long term strategy for environmental protection activity in the BAM area before the beginning of its intensive economic development. That is, the "Territorial Plan" should be seen as a document in which the environmental protection concept of all types of human activity within an enormous area is described. The practical realization of the system of measures we propose will permit, given their consistent implementation, the creation of appropriate ecological conditions for the development of social production, as well as for the normal active life of the population. And there is something else that is very important to emphasize--the preservation and rational use of the natural environment, including the entire set of questions connected with the life style (prozhivaniye) of the peoples of the North, will be well provided for.

[Question] As is known, the development of another plan is now underway--for the distribution of productive forces in the territories that border on the new railroad main line. ...

[Answer] This is exactly what is remarkable! The first plans for environmental protection and the distribution and development of production in such a vast territory are developing side by side, mutually supplementing each other. It must be confessed that previously it sometimes happened the other way around: we would build factories and towns and only then begin to think and to worry about clean water and air and about the preservation of the plant and animal world around them. Here, as we see, an analysis of the natural and resource potential of the region has been conducted beforehand, an evaluation of the existing state of the environment given, the maximum allowable stresses on it revealed and recommendations and restrictions for the use of natural resources, taking into account the maximum possible economic development of the zone, outlined.

[Question] And what caused the restrictions about which you speak?

[Answer] Don't you see, a large part of the territory bordering on BAM is characterized by complex frozen and hydrogeological conditions, high seismic activity, severely broken terrain, danger of avalanche... Individual sections are distinguished by a special susceptibility to injury ('ranimost') of natural systems and an extremely slow renewal of natural resources. It is impossible not to consider all these circumstances during the growth of economic activity. Let's say that by virtue of a number of specific conditions in the BAM zone the level of pollution of the atmosphere in towns and settlements, even with identical emissions parameters, may be much greater than in the European part of the country. There are sections where the self-purifying capability of the surface waters is poor and whose subterranean water bearing levels are also highly vulnerable. Who knows what other peculiarities!

All these things are reflected in the "Territorial Plan." A comprehensive analysis of the possible pollution of the environment has been carried out on the basis of which so-called "problem areas" have been revealed, that is territories where the unfavorability of the ecological situation may reach a critical level under certain conditions. So you can't do without some kind of restrictions.

Recommendations for the building of towns and location of various production facilities are not given casually in our plan. For example, we recommend that some enterprises be built only on the west and east flanks of the zone where the most favorable conditions for human life are and in its center we propose that economic activity be limited to the creation of only certain production facilities with a system for normal life support (Kompleks normal'nogo zhigne=obespecheniya).

The system of technological, sanitary engineering and organizational-preventive measures proposed in the "Territorial Plan" has been directed to the overcoming and prevention of "problem situations" and undesirable phenomena and to the maintenance of the ecological balance, the organization of the rational use of

natural resources and the improvement of the physical and social well-being of the population. Their composition is extremely broad, however, the main thing here is the fact that their basis is the introduction of waste-free or low-waste technologies, the maximum extraction of basic and associated products from existing raw material resources, the introduction of circulating water supply systems, the recultivation of disturbed lands, the setting-aside of specially preserved nature territories including the Lake Baikal zone and the maintenance of a high level of social services for the entire population of the region.

Three basic so-called functional zones are singled out in the "Territorial Plan", each of which is to have its own environmental protection regime.

[Question] I would like to be more precise as to how the ministries and departments interested in the natural riches of the zone which borders the BAM regard your suggestions. They cannot help but recognize that the fulfillment of environmental requirements limits their independence in some degree and stimulates additional outlays.

[Answer] The "Territorial Plan" was formulated by our Giprogor (State Institute for City Planning) institute in close cooperation with 50 institutes of various sorts and then we coordinated it directly in 70 ministries and departments so that it was possible to take into consideration the specific interests of each of them. And as far as the expenditures are concerned, they are unavoidable on one hand and on the other it is necessary to keep in mind that the realization of the environmental measures will produce an annual economic effect, according to our calculations, of 300 million rubles. Of course, at the beginning many ministries and departments will have to loosen their purse strings, but here one must proceed from state interests and not local or departmental ones.

The significance of the adopted "Territorial Plan" is that this document opens the eyes of the local party and soviet organs, as well as of the ministries, to the possible consequences of the implementation of various economic and technological decisions. They will have the opportunity each time to conclusively weigh all the pros and cons of locating a village, town or plant in this or that place and to act in the fundamental interests of the present and future generations.

[Question] Then the final question. During the discussion of the plan in the Council of Ministers did they voice any critical remarks, suggestions...

[Answer] Of course many new questions will arise as the region is subjected to thorough study and with the expansion of its practical development. And the appropriate amendments will be made to the document. In any case it is necessary to do everything in order to zealously and carefully, as it befits the present proprietors, manage those natural riches, the way to which has been paved by the feat of the Soviet people on the construction project of the century.

12596
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REGIONAL

PRAVDA ON KASSR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 84 p 2

[Article by A. Petrushov, PRAVDA correspondent: "Strive for More"]

[Excerpts] Kazakhstan has more than two million hectares of irrigated land. All of the republic's rice, cotton, sugarbeets and corn for grain, ninety percent of its vegetables, two-thirds of its potatoes and one-fifth of its feed for livestock farms are grown on this land. Many of the republic's farms use reclaimed land skillfully. For example, each irrigated hectare of the Pavlodar collective farm imeni the 30th anniversary of the KaSSR yields 300 rubles in profit. The productivity of arable land in the Chardarinskiy Rayon of Chimkent Oblast where sixty centners apiece of rice are harvested from each hectare is constantly increasing. Over several years the Alakulskiy farmers of Taldy-Kurgan Oblast have increased harvests of sugarbeets by 150 centners.

D.A. Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, presented a report at the plenum.

Each year in Kazakhstan there is an increase both in capital investments in land reclamation and in the number of fields requiring irrigation. Today the republic has about 200 man-made reservoirs with a capacity of more than 92 billion cubic meters, and vast irrigation tracts are in operation. Their output is substantial. Through irrigation, the production of grain has increased 3.8-fold, grain corn almost six-fold and rice seven-fold. Fruit, vegetable and grape harvests have become more abundant. The feed base for livestock farms has been strengthened, which has permitted an increase in the production of livestock products.

Fervently supporting the resolutions of the plenum, the speaker and those taking part in the discussions mainly focused their attention on the unresolved issues of the intensification of agricultural production and discussed deficiencies in the use of reclaimed land.

In the opinion of those participating in the plenum, the reasons for these and other shortcomings are a negligent attitude towards irrigated land, a low standard of farming, lack of control and an unsatisfactory work style on the part of certain party, soviet and economic organs.

The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry of the republic were criticized at the plenum for not thoroughly studying the issues of labor organization and production on irrigated lands. Concern was voiced that Kazsel'khozkhimiya [expansion uncertain] is not meeting its responsibilities.

Up to the year 2000, Kazakhstan will receive 14 billion rubles for the creation of new irrigated lands and the renovation of those which already exist, a sum which is twice as much as the republic has spent in the last 18 years. Are the builders ready to implement these plans? The following telling example was cited. At the beginning of this year incomplete construction in the Glavriscsovkhозstroy [Main Administration for the Construction of State Rice Farms] had reached 418 million rubles, a figure exceeding its annual volume of operations. The leaders and specialists of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources were sharply criticized for disruption of plans for water project construction.

It was noted at the plenum that the ministries often demonstrate a lack of communication, a bureaucratic approach and an inability to coordinate common interests.

The work of technical planning organizations and scientific institutions requires comprehensive improvement. Seven institutes and 11 affiliated branches are involved in water resources planning in the republic. They have a staff of almost 5,000 people. Yet, deadlines are not met and the plans do not meet today's requirements and contain errors and gross mistakes. The Eastern Department of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin has not yet shown the proper initiative and has failed to introduce scientific clarity into the solution of urgent issues. Scientific workers often "discover" what has already been discovered and put aside in the archives because of practical unsuitability.

The participants of the plenum discussed in depth rational land management and the study and dissemination of progressive experience.

While talking about the large-scale improvement of the lands, the speakers called for a sensitivity to nature, asking that the ecological balance not be destroyed and that any environmental damage be viewed as antisocial and antistate and be severely punished.

The preliminary results of the current agricultural year were thoroughly analyzed at the plenum and questions concerning preparation for spring planting were discussed. The production of grain, particularly of strong and durum wheat, remains a key task for the republic.

12793
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REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE BUREO SESSIONS REPORTED

Political Work, Land Melioration

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 5 Dec 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Buro of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] At a regular meeting of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Buro the question of participation by the leaders of the Klaypeda city party organization in political indoctrination work among the workers was discussed. It was noted in a resolution adopted on this question that the Klaypeda CPSU Gorkom and the primary party organizations, fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) and subsequent plenums, and the instructions of CPSU Central Committee general secretary comrade K.U. Chernenko, have given greater attention to ideological and political indoctrination work among the workers. Party, soviet and trade union workers and economic managers in the city have been involved more actively in this work. Many of them are explaining the domestic and foreign policy of the party and Soviet government and informing the public about the activity of the management organs. Many leading workers are presenting reports to the party gorkom, working as lecturers in the "Znaniye" society, and acting as members of ideological commissions in the party committees and as faculty and department chiefs in the people's universities.

At the same time, during the course of the discussion on this question at the buro session a number of omissions and shortcomings were noted in this important sphere in the activity of party organizations and leading cadres.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Buro obliged the Klaypeda CPSU Gorkom and the party committees and primary party organizations to raise the organizational and political activity of leading cadres so that this activity is fully in line with the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June and subsequent plenums. They are to strive for a situation in which the Leninist style and traditions of daily political work among the masses become an inner requirement of leaders at all levels, so that they constantly deepen links between the party and the people and instill not only in words but in deeds a clear-cut organization of labor and concrete concern for the individual, and offer a personal example.

In the resolution the city party organization was given precise tasks and ways for further improving political indoctrination and atheistic work among the workers. The need was indicated to make political indoctrination work by leading cadres help more in developing the production and sociopolitical activeness of the workers and in the successful resolution of socioeconomic tasks.

At the meeting of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Buro the question of the long-term program of land improvement and improving the effectiveness of improved land use was discussed, and a Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers decree was adopted in which, in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum and the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee 17th Plenum, the main tasks and directions were determined for the further development of land improvement for the current period and through the year 2000. The appropriate ministries and administrations were assigned specific tasks aimed at further intensifying agricultural production, making efficient use of drained and irrigated land and water resources, obtaining high and stable harvests of all crops, and strengthening the fodder base for livestock farming and in the final analysis, successfully implementing the Food Program and building up food supplies.

A number of matters concerning the sociopolitical life of the republic were also discussed at the session.

Lithuanian Economic Experiments

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 28 Dec 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: In the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] A regular meeting the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Buro has considered the matter of the course of preparation for an economic experiment within the system of the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Consumer Services. In the resolution adopted the ministry collegium was assigned the task of establishing strict control over the course of the economic experiment and of directing the efforts of the labor collectives at associations and enterprises toward the more complete use of its provisions and principles. It is essential to analyze more deeply the reasons for lagging by enterprises and to take steps to improve their work under the new management conditions. Here special attention must be given to planning improvements and the evaluation of their activity, and to better cost-accounting indicators, the introduction of contract and agreement forms of work, and increasing the effectiveness of the system of material and moral incentive. It is necessary to direct the work of the labor collectives toward further increasing the volume of sold services, improving the quality and standards of services, strengthening the regime of thrift for material expenditures, and strengthening labor discipline; and on this basis to achieve steady growth in labor productivity and profit, a reduction in the time taken to fulfill orders, and the development of new kinds and forms of services.

The party gorkoms and raykoms are obliged to insure constant control over the implementation of the measures outlined to extend economic independence at associations and enterprises in everyday services; and to enhance exactingness toward economic managers and party, trade union and Komsomol organizations in strengthening work in the labor collectives; and to strive for a situation in which each worker has a profound knowledge of the conditions and tasks of the economic experiment.

The gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms were assigned the task of paying more attention under the new management conditions to a careful analysis of the activity of the labor collectives at the everyday services associations and enterprises, and of drawing up and adopting stepped-up plan tasks.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Buro also considered other matters concerning various spheres in the life and activity of the republic.

Light Industry, Power Supplies

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 16 Jan 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] A regular meeting the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Buro has considered the question of preparations by the republic Ministry of Light Industry for work under the conditions of an economic experiment. It was noted at the session that the ministry collegium and apparatus, economic managers, and the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations at associations and enterprises within the sector have implemented an extensive range of organizational and technical measures to prepare for work under the new management conditions. The tasks and aims of the economic experiment have been discussed at party and worker meetings in the labor collectives. The managers of enterprises and production subdivisions, specialists, foremen and brigade leaders have received training. The system of party and economic training has been used to explain the main provisions of the experiment.

In accordance with the new management conditions, the forms and methods of economic analysis have been reviewed, along with control over the production activity of associations and enterprises.

The preparatory work has greatly facilitated rationalization of the production process and improvements in the creative activity of workers, engineering and technical workers and employees.

At the same time not all labor collectives in the sector have fully restructured their activity as applied to the new management conditions. The administration and the party and trade union organizations at a number of associations and enterprises have not succeeded in making effective use of the preparations for the experiment in order to bring all production reserves into play.

The ministry, the sector trade union committee, economic managers and party and trade union organizations at associations and enterprises have been assigned

the task, following the development of a broad movement to greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner, of consistently introducing the main provisions and principles of the economic experiment at all levels of production; and of accelerating the rates of scientific and technical progress and improving the effectiveness of the system of material and moral incentive for workers, engineering and technical workers and employees for final work results.

They must link propaganda and explanatory work more closely with the specific tasks facing the collectives.

Reconstruction and retooling of existing light industry enterprises should be aimed at radical improvements in output quality and assimilation of the production of new articles enjoying greater consumer demand.

The Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways and the Vilnius and Siauliai divisions of the Baltic Railroad been assigned the task of fully satisfying demand from light industry associations and enterprises for general purpose railroad and motor transport in order to meet contractual obligations to deliver finished output and shift freight.

Party gorkoms and raykoms must make a comprehensive analysis of the results of the economic experiment and systematically monitor fulfillment of production plans and socialist pledges by light industry associations and enterprises; and give specific assistance to primary party organizations in improving the style and methods of their activity under the new management conditions and in mobilizing the labor collectives for the successful completion of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

At the session of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Buro the question of increasing the use of electric power to provide heat in the countryside was discussed. In a resolution adopted by the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers it notes that the use of electric power during the night for heating is an important means in reducing demand for liquid fuel, raising labor productivity in agricultural production, and improving everyday conditions for the rural population.

In order to accelerate construction rates for high-voltage electrode storage boilers and expand the use of electric power at night for heating in the countryside the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers have deemed it expedient to construct these boilers at farms located in the zones of existing and planned gas networks. Gosplan, Gossnab and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture have been assigned the task of taking steps for the timely and comprehensive provision of essential materials and equipment for boilers under construction in accordance with planning-and-estimates documentation, and also construction equipment. The appropriate ministries and administrations have been given specific tasks in this matter.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the 80th Anniversary of the 1905-1907 Revolution in Russia" the Lithuanian Communist Party Central

Committee Buro has confirmed the plan for organizational-propaganda measures devoted to this date.

A number of other matters connected with various spheres of the republic's sociopolitical and cultural life were also discussed at the session.

9642
CSO: 1800/153

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT ISSUES ADDRESSED

Supreme Soviet Discussion Reported

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 29 Dec 84 pp 1, 3

[Text] A session of the Presidium of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet analyzed how state organs and the public put into practice the constitutional directions obligating citizens to conscientiously carry out socially useful work. It was noted that more active actions have been undertaken in the republic in regard to the formation of intolerance toward manifestations of a consumer-oriented way of life, and that a struggle is being conducted against parasites or persons leading an antisocial way of life. In this matter, a positive influence has also been exerted by the increase strictness of the laws which provide for responsibility for vagabondage, beggary, and other parasitic ways of life.

However, the effectiveness of the struggle against persons who evade socially useful work still does not correspond to the tasks confronting the party and the government. This activity is not always organized purposefully, and the atmosphere of intolerance toward parasites and toward manifestations of labor and social passiveness is taking shape too slowly. Not all measures and methods of educational, legal and organizational influence are being applied to parasites. These questions are examined only episodically at the sessions of the executive committees of the Soviets of People's Deputies, in the permanent committees, and still more rarely--at sessions of the Soviets.

The preventive work of the organs of internal affairs are frequently limited by the formal account of parasites and their repeated warnings with respect to employment. For this reason, a considerable part of the persons evading socially useful labor and profiting from insufficiently strict control over their conduct, continue to lead a reprehensible way of life, violate the rules of the passport system, drink hard, commit crimes and other violations of the law. The majority of the spongers or persons leading a parasitic way of life are exposed by the organs of internal affairs, but the role of the public in regard to assistance to the law enforcement organs is still insignificant.

In the decision adopted by the Presidium, the republic ministries, the state committees and other departments, the local Soviets of People's Deputies, the labor collectives and public organizations, the educational and scientific institutions were ordered, through all forms and means of organizational and educational work, to impart an understanding of the social significance and

prestigiousness of labor, to disclose more convincingly the consequences of an antisocial way of life, and to take more decisive actions against the labor and social passiveness and the parasitism of some citizens.

The local Soviets of People's Deputies and their executive committees are obligated to improve and intensify the struggle against persons evading the fulfillment of their constitutional obligation--to conscientiously carry out socially useful work; to apply to them the whole arsenal of measures of educational influence and the strict force of the laws, and to form a single and carefully suspended system of this work. We must attain that the deputies, the labor collectives, the comrades' courts, the people's guards [druzhiny], the public points for the protection of the legal order, house administrations, street committees and any other public aktiv become more broadly involved in this activity. We must creatively disseminate the positive experience of this work.

The LiSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs was authorized to take additional measures to see to it that administratively subordinated departments and administrations of internal affairs in good time expose and officially warn people evading socially useful labor, effectively control the status of their job placement and employment at their place of residence, and involve the public more broadly in their activity.

In the examination of criminal cases concerning vagabondage and persons leading another parasitic way of life, the Supreme Court and the Ministry of Justice of the republic must constantly increase the educational influence of the judicial process.

The Presidium of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet also discussed questions of rewarding and others.

Central Committee Discussion Reported

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 17 Jan 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] On 16 January a meeting took place in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, at which the results of the work of the law enforcement organs of the republic in 1984 were discussed, as well as the tasks emanating from the documents of the 26th Congress of the party and the subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The directors of the law enforcement organs of the republic were invited to the meeting.

The meeting was opened with an opening address by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, P. P. Grishkyavichus.

The following officials spoke at the meeting: The LiSSR minister of internal affairs, S. G. Lisauskas, the chief of the political department of the LiSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, A. A. Buylis, the procurator of the republic, A. A. Novikov, the LiSSR minister of justice, P. M. Kuris, and the chairman of the Supreme Court of the republic, I. P. Misyunas.

The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, P. P. Grishkyavichus, gave a speech at the meeting. He emphasized that for our republic, as well as for the country as a whole, the current year is significant. The Soviet people will observe the 40th anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War and the 45th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet power in Lithuania. All labor collectives are striving to complete the 11th Five-Year-Plan with high production achievements and to greet the 27th Congress of the party with significant labor presents. Great tasks will also arise before the law enforcement organs. Comrade P. P. Grishkyavichus noted that the law enforcement organs of the republic during the past few years have done much work in regard to the maintenance of socialist legality, the state and public order, and the protection of the legal interests of Soviet citizens. However, in this sphere there are still unresolved problems and unused resources. The organs of internal affairs of the Procuracy and justice have not improved the struggle against crime properly. Violations of the legal order among minors in the sphere of the protection of socialist property are not being prevented with sufficient effectiveness. For this reason, the speaker pointed out, it is necessary to increase the effectiveness of preventive work that is being conducted by the law enforcement organs, to guarantee that every crime is carefully investigated and that the guilty ones bear the punishment they deserve. In every city and settlement a model public order must be secured.

In the current stage of the struggle against violations of the law, in the matter of the propagation of the socialist way of life and the mobilization of the public in the struggle against troubles still being encountered, the Soviet organs must make more extensive use of their rights and possibilities. The gorkoms and raykoms of the party are obligated to be more concerned with the strengthening of the legal order. It is necessary that the comrades' courts, the people's guards, and the preventive councils intensify their activity, that they make skillful use of the measures of influence within their competence. It is necessary to get rid of the formalism one still encounters in their work.

In conclusion, comrade P. P. Grishkyavichus noted that the republic mass media must illuminate the activity of the law enforcement organs and the results of their work in greater detail and more effectively.

The following took part in the work of the meeting: The chairman of the LiSSR Council of Ministers, R. I. Songayla, the second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, N. K. Dybenko, the chief of the Administrative Organs Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, S. P. Apanavichyus.

At the meeting the strong conviction was expressed that all the republic law enforcement organs spare no efforts to solve the tasks placed before them by the party and the government.

(Lithuanian Telegraph Agency)

Discussion at Ministerial Level

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 24 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] An expanded session of the collegium of the LiSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs took place in Vilnius, at which the results of the work of the organs of internal affairs for the past year were discussed, as well as the tasks for 1985 in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The directions of the further improvement of the ideological and political education of the collectives of the subdivisions of the organs of internal affairs, as well as questions relating to personnel work, were discussed. The LiSSR minister of internal affairs, S. G. Lissauskas, and the chief of the Political Department of the ministry, A. A. Buylis, presented reports.

It was noted that the workers of the organs of internal affairs of the republic, in carrying out the tasks set by the party and closely cooperating with the collectives of the workers and the public, have done a considerable amount of work in regard to the struggle against crime, against the violators of the socialist order, and the plunderers of socialist property. At the session there was a businesslike and fundamental discussion of shortcomings. The necessity of strengthening the influence of the directors, political workers, and party organizations in the business of the mobilization of the collectives of the organs of internal affairs on the fulfillment of the tasks presenting themselves was emphasized.

The chief of the Maintenance of Public Order Main Administration of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, Lieutenant General of the Militia N. Ye. Tsygannik spoke at the session. The second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, N. K. Dybenko, the chief of the Administrative Organs Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, S. P. Apanavichyus, and the directors of the law enforcement organs of the republic took part in the work of the session.

(Lithuanian Telegraph Agency)

8970
CSO: 1800/157

REGIONAL

UZBEK GOSSNAB OFFICIAL: MATERIEL SURPLUSES NEED BETTER CONTROL

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 Dec 84 p 3

[Article by N. Yemel'yanov, Uzbek SSR Gossnab first deputy chairman: "You Have Resources: Shortage Close At Hand"]

[Text] "Common salt is of primary importance," says a reader.

Meanwhile, not long ago republic industry experienced a severe shortage of it and salt was brought in from thousands of kilometers away.

It is hard to recall at the moment just who reported a rock salt deposit in the vicinity of Aktash settlement, Sherabadskiy Rayon, Surkhan-Darya Oblast. E. Makhkamov, chief of the Uzglavraznoscabsbyt administration of the republic's Gossnab, decided to check out this version. The search surpassed all expectations.

The Khodzhaikan deposit is now one of the largest in the country. A road has been extended here, production buildings have been built, and the worker settlement has grown. Four hundred thousand tons of salt will be mined here in 1985.

The benefits are easy to count. First of all, the republic economy's requirement for common salt needed for technological purposes is being fully met. Furthermore, irrational railroad hauls have been eliminated. This year alone, 1,785 cars will be made available and next year 4,280. In addition, there is the economic effect: the republic will save 300 rubles on every carload of local salt.

The solution to the "salt" problem is only one example of a successful search for reserves, but it doesn't always happen like this. Can we tolerate the fact that many enterprises and construction organizations are keeping above-norm stocks of materiel, equipment and raw materials?

Since the beginning of the 5-year plan, agencies of Uzbek SSR Gossnab have drawn resources worth 365 million rubles into circulation from above-norm stocks.

Here are specific examples. The Samarkand Elevator Building Plant, having surpluses of one-half millimeter thick steel plate, had a critical need for

another type of it, 4 millimeters thick. Meanwhile, the reverse situation had developed at the Uzbeksel'mash Production Association. Only after the intervention of Gossnab did the situation return to normal. A total of 7,000 tons of rolled ferrous metals were put to use over 11 months by moving resources around the republic.

Last year, 412,000 rubles worth of unordered equipment was delivered to the Kokand Fat and Oil Combine. It would have rusted, had it not been for timely rerouting to the Kagan and Namangan Oil Extracting Plants, where they had just asked for these assemblies and units.

To put it mildly, the careless attitude of individual leaders of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Food Industry toward the use of purchased imported equipment has resulted in the fact that for 5 years they have not been able to find a place for installing oil cake granulators costing more than 1 million rubles. The Gulistan Oil Extracting Plant has been fined 369,000 rubles and the Kasan plant 188,000 rubles for the late delivery of equipment for installation.

Uncovered surpluses of lumber in the furniture industry has made it possible to move them around and provide steady operation during the year for enterprises of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Local Industry and Ministry of Consumer Services, Uzkolkhozstroy and other departments.

Here are two more examples of how initiative and search proved very useful.

Taking into consideration the limited resources of primary polyamide for the production of parts and spare parts for elevators and for textile and other equipment, specialists from Uzglavkhim have suggested the more extensive use of secondary raw materials and also the use of the more available aminoplast in place of scarce phenoplast. Implementation of this has resulted in a savings of 148,000 rubles.

Many republic enterprises are experiencing difficulties due to a shortage of calcium carbide. In the meantime it has been ascertained that the Navoiazot Association has the resources for the annual production of 210 tons of acetylene, which can be used in place of calcium carbide. The problem has been solved.

The list of similar examples goes on.

The manipulation of above norm resources is by and of itself an uncomplicated process. It is far more difficult to find them. The problem is that above-norm surpluses are being hidden here and there; commodity stocks are not being used for their intended purpose and are being issued without authorization to outside organizations and enterprises.

It is intolerable that, instead of analyzing the use of stocks in detail and of redistributing resources among the organizations within their jurisdiction, certain managers try to get an allocation of additional materials in higher organizations or an advance of their delivery dates. The Uzbek SSR Ministry

of Construction dealt with this problem 54 times last year and this year alone, Glavtashkentstroy--22 times, and Glavsredazirsovkhозstroy--15 times. Thus, having an above-norm surplus of 806 tons of rolled ferrous metal, Glavtashkentstroy is trying to get additional allocations, even though it is not meeting the plan for construction and installation work.

Lack of control in the use of construction materials creates conditions for their squandering. The unauthorized release of products to outside organizations have been revealed at this same Glavtashkentstroy. Last year 425 tons of rolled metal were released, and 530 tons have already been released during 10 months of this year.

As before, subcontracting plants have been known to break up an assortment of delivered materials. There are frequent cases when actual use of material resources is not considered in deliveries. This applies primarily to construction organizations. It also happens that an enterprise's production plan is adjusted, but its material supply plan remains unchanged.

The CPSU Central Committee has recently issued a decree on "Serious Shortcomings in the Use of Secondary Material Resources in the National Economy." A campaign to carry out the tasks stemming from this party document must be instituted everywhere.

It is up to every manager, and every industry, enterprise, and construction site worker to consider zealous management and the struggle for the economy's intensification his foremost and vitally important responsibility.

12262

CSO: 1830/236

REGIONAL

UZBEK CP CC BUREO ON POLITICAL EDUCATION

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Jan 85 p 1

[Unsigned article: "In the Buro of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party"]

[Text] At its regular meeting, the Uzbek CP Central Committee buro approved measures for implementing the CPSU Central Committee decree on "The 80th Anniversary of the 1905-1907 Revolution in Russia." It is stipulated that in-depth study of the history of the first Russian revolution should be organized within the system of political and economic education and in the mass of forms propaganda, and that mass agitational efforts should be developed in workers' collectives, among the young and at people's residences. The implementation of these measures should deeply involve scientific and educational institutions, creative unions, cultural and educational establishments, mass media and means of mass propaganda.

There was a review of the action taken by the party organizations of Surkhan-Darya Oblast to implement the decree of the XVI plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee on "The tasks of the republic's party organization to strengthen party and state discipline and improve work with personnel in light of the decisions of the XXVI Party Congress, the February and April (1984) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the instructions of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, comrade D. U. Chernenko." The Central Committee buro directed the attention of the Sukhan-Darya oblast party organizations' method of managing the implementation of the plenum's decisions, and instructed that additional effective measures be taken to increase the efficiency of the oblast party organization, particularly of the urban and rayon levels and primary organizations.

It was recommended that the oblast party committees continually raise the level of the management of economic and social development and communist indoctrination of the workers. The basis for these efforts should be the decisions of the XXVI Party Congress, the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the main points and conclusions of the speech made by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, comrade K. U. Chernenko, at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo meeting of 15 November 1984.

The Central Committee buro made it incumbent on the oblast party committees to ensure the further improvement of organizational and political efforts

in implementing the decree of the XVI plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee and to exercise stricter control over the implementation of the criticism and suggestions made during discussions of the results of the plenum and of party report and election meetings. Additional measures should be implemented to foster qualitative improvements in regular and reserve personnel and the education of leaders in a Leninist work style which finds shortcomings unacceptable. The most important task of the republic's party, soviet and economic organs is the unqualified fulfillment of all quantitative and qualitative indices of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the further development of socialist competition to provide a worthy welcome for the XXVII CPSU congress and 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

The Uzbek CP Central Committee and the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers has approved the plan proposed by the Uzbek SSR Gosplan for holding scientific and scientific-technical meetings, conferences, congresses, symposiums and seminars in the republic in 1985.

Other issues concerning party management of the republic's social and economic development were also discussed at the meeting of the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro and appropriate decrees were adopted.

12793

CSO: 1830/289

REGIONAL

UZBEK CP CC BUREO ON ART CRITICISM, ECONOMY

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Jan 85 p 1

[Unsigned article: In the Buro of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party"]

[Text] At its regular meeting, the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro reviewed the status of literary and art criticism in the republic and measures for its further improvement in light of the decisions of the June (1983) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. It was noted that critic positions have been filled by highly qualified personnel and that many of them, from party positions, are studying comprehensively and in depth the problems and trends in the development of art and literature. At the same time, some critics, in their work, are subjective, complimentary and depart from historical method. Scientific and technical institutes, creative unions and press agencies still do not make great enough use of the potential of literary and art criticism in the new blossoming of creative thought.

The Central Committee Buro has stipulated that a consistent effort should be made to raise the ideological, theoretical and professional level of literary and art criticism and its civic militancy in order to analyze social problems in greater depth and uncompromisingly champion the Leninist principles of the party spirit, class nature and national character of art and literature.

Criticism should take an active part in expanding the ideological and political horizon of the artist and in improving his professional skill. It should adeptly combine accurate ideological and aesthetic appraisals with a regard for talent.

The Uzbek CP Central Committee, the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, the Uzbek Trade Union Council and the Central Committee of the Uzbek Komsomol have approved the socialist pledges of the republic's workers for 1985 which had been discussed and adopted in the workers' collectives. The pledges will be published.

The results of a survey of cultivated and irrigated acreage were discussed. It was revealed that, in order to create imaginary prosperity, artificially raise productivity and fulfill the plans for cotton and grain at any cost,

several collective farms, state farms, agricultural organizations and enterprises had allowed cultivation over and above the plan to be concealed, and that data on feed and other crops had not been accurately reported. In the decree adopted by the Uzbek CP Central Committee and Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers on this issue, such a practice was criticized as anti-state. The party committees, ministries and departments were required to properly organize the use and bringing in of new lands and their accounting and reporting and to increase the answerability of the managers of farms, enterprises and organizations. Party, soviet and economic organs were instructed to implement specific measures to eliminate shortcomings and increase the monitoring of adherence to land legislation.

A resolution to strengthen several of the republic's state farms and forestry farms was adopted by the Uzbek CP Central Committee and Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers.

Several other issues concerning the management of the republic's economic and social development and concerning organizational and ideological work were also reviewed at the meeting of the Central Committee bureau.

12793

CSO: 1830/289

REGIONAL

UZBEK WOMEN'S WORK CONDITIONS NEED IMPROVEMENT

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Dec 84 pp 1, 2

[Uzbek Telegraphic Agency article: "Work Among Women--With a Purpose"]

[Text] In accordance with the social development program laid out in the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, much has been done in the republic during the current 5-year plan to improve women's working and living conditions and to increase their labor and political activity. This was noted at a session of the Republican Council for Work Among Women which took place on 29 December.

The Council examined problems of creating the necessary production and everyday-life conditions for women workers in the systems of the republic's agriculture and light industry ministries and heard information from the Section for Protecting the Health of Mothers and Children on improving the activities of children's medical facilities.

Along with the good which has been achieved in the republic, participants in the session also noted a number of unresolved problems and substantial deficiencies in work among women. Conditions for women workers in agricultural production and light industry--the leading branches of the economy in which the share of female labor is especially significant--are still improving slowly. There are many unutilized reserves and omissions in improving the protection of mother and child and in the activities of children's medical facilities.

Leaders of ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations who do not devote the necessary attention to these questions, who do not show proper concern for women as mothers or for the health of the very youngest generation of the republic's citizens were seriously criticized. The construction of general health and sanitation institutions is proceeding unsatisfactorily in a number of oblasts. The network of women's dispensaries, specialized children's polyclinics and in-patient hospitals is expanding slowly. Not all children's medical facilities, especially in the villages, are staffed with qualified cadres--there aren't enough doctors--of specialists and middle and junior medical personnel. Decisions adopted in the republic to expand the network and increase the operating efficiency of dairy kitchens and to provide young children with high-quality food products are being poorly carried out.

The session discussed the political and indoctrinational work being conducted in the population's homes in the city of Tashkent by the "Langi shakhar" (Oktyabr'skiy rayon) and the "Shark yulduzi" (Akmal-Ikramovskiy rayon) makhalla committees. It was noted that as a result of this purposeful work in the makhallas the housewives are being drawn into socially useful labor and that craft work at home is spreading among the women. Atheistic propaganda receives a great deal of attention. A permanent "Science and Religion" reading room is in operation. The women's councils organize excursions to the republic House of Atheism and to the city's enterprises and museums. New rites and rituals are being widely introduced into daily life. Komsomol-and-young people's weddings, Inductee's Day, the "Navruz bairami" and other holidays whose content propagandizes the Soviet way of life and communist ideals observed by the residents together have become customary in the makhallas. Medals for mothers with many children are presented and the "Good Mother" title is awarded at makhalla ceremonies. Contests for the title "Best Housewife" are conducted among the women.

The recommendations adopted by the Council point out ways to eliminate deficiencies and to raise the effectiveness of work among women in light of the party's demands and the decisions of the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. The experience accumulated by the best makhalla committees in Tashkent was recommended for generalization and wide distribution.

The Republic Council's work plan for the first half of 1985 was approved at the session.

12808
CSO: 1830/240

REGIONAL

ROLE OF TELEVISION IN UZBEK LIFE

Dushanbe PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by Candidate of Art Science Kh. Akbarov: "TV: Problems of Problem-Oriented Broadcasts"]

[Text] ...Every citizen of our country, on average, goes to the theater once every 2 years, to the movies 19 times a year, and watches television 2 hours a day. (From sociological survey data).

Television is here to stay in our life. It is called upon not only to convey information and to entertain but also to raise vital problems of ideological work, economics, and indoctrination of the new man. For this reason, heightened requirements are imposed on everything that is broadcast over the airwaves.

In his report at the All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference "Perfecting Developed Socialism and the Party's Ideological Work in Light of the Decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum," CPSU Central Committee Secretary Gorbachev remarked: "One could name many constructive and effective items in the press, television and radio having to do with vital matters of economics, education, and culture. Yet many publications and broadcasts are guilty of monotony, impersonality, and superficiality. The party is counting on an even greater contribution by the mass information media in implementing plans of social-economic progress and perfecting communist indoctrination."

Experience shows that efforts to provide greater variety in television broadcasts, to make them more problem-oriented in content and more interesting to viewers, yield the desired results. Television is investigating a variety of vital topics; names of new authors are appearing, leading broadcasts. It must be kept in mind, however, that the level of today's television viewer is high and, in order to attract his attention and compel him to think about the problems that are raised, it is essential to resolve questions of further training creative and technical cadres, providing the necessary equipment, and making skillful use of all television's resources.

Both the Central television programs and the local studios are devoting more and more time to broadcasts, reportages, and films touching upon specific

problems of production, the family, culture, domestic concerns, and education. Omsk television, for example, prepared a cycle of broadcasts which included one topic designed to engage the viewer in discussion of the vital subject "How Much Does Cheap Bread Cost?" The overarching task of these broadcasts is to state the problem of a thrifty attitude toward bread as a moral category. Uzbek television has dealt with this problem in a rather profound manner, raising crucial issues relating to bread. Preparation of the regular segment of the broadcast cycle "Man in the Collective" by the Syktyvkar television studio was participated in by workers, engineers, and employees of the Knyazhpogostskiy Fiberboard Plant. Within their own walls they spoke frankly and freely. A variety of themes having to do with production and domestic concerns were discussed. To a large extent this accounted for the effectiveness of the broadcast and called for prompt resolution of urgent matters.

Of numerous broadcasts by Central television we single out meetings with writers in the Ostankino Concert Studio. These are just the sort of occasions when close, interesting contact is established between speakers and listeners. This makes it possible to expand the subject matter of the discussion and jointly raise urgent problems. These meetings are becoming more interesting and useful. The fruitfulness of these broadcasts is also due to the fact that the writers themselves feel they need to interact with viewers and readers. And this mutual interest in exchanging ideas accounts for the emotional mood of the discussion and the range of problems dealt with.

In this sense it is vital and essential that Uzbek writers take even more active part in television creativity. Television's maximum utilization of masters of the artistic word who already have experience in working in front of cameras, also an expansion of their range, will help to provide greater variety in subject matter and form. To do this, however, the masters of the artistic word themselves must view television creativity as an indispensable and essential part of their writing work. Konstantin Simonov's fruitful work in television is well known. Even in his documentary film "Mirzachul", about Malik Kayumov, it was apparent in frame after frame that he was an artist who had mastered the secrets of the television art and a publicist who appreciates the effect of presence--one of the main virtues of the art of television. Afterwards the writer-publicist wrote: "Television has become such a part of my life that I consider it one of the most essential components of my work. I say that it is a very responsible matter. And the writer who thinks about working for the mass screen is required not only to have a serious attitude toward his obligations but also to be ready to work in the sweat of his brow. Without this kind of preparation it is better not to undertake the job." Television's documentary style--life "caught unawares"--and the word-master's appearance before the camera, in the presence of a vast audience, especially impresses the viewer. Sergey Kapitsa, the experienced host of "The Obvious Is Unbelievable," claims with full justification: "To reach the television viewer's heart you must learn to think in front of the camera."

Uzbek television's broadcast cycle "Debate" ("Bakhs"), in which writer Utkur Khashimov presents various themes for sharp treatment, seems promising. Various people take part in them. In contrast to the meetings at Ostankino, these debates are structured on the dialogue principle. For this reason the

famous prose writer, in our opinion, ought to have guests who are equal in life experience, qualifications, and ability to speak in a cultivated manner-- scientists or journalists, for example. A dialogue with one's colleague, for example a publicist, playwright, or poet to whom the topics raised are significant and important, could be especially fruitful. One more suggestion: It makes sense to conduct television debates in clubs, palaces of culture, and student dormitory auditoriums. In this way, the organizers of the debates would be coming to those who are, essentially, addressed by the broadcast. This would create favorable conditions for an open exchange of ideas, for preparing and conducting relaxed conversations between writers and workers, employees, and young students. My own modest experience working on the series "The World of Cinema" indicates that a great deal depends on where the discussion or interview takes place. A worker at his machine or a scientist in the laboratory or his office is more relaxed and open, more effortless, without the directions of cameramen and directors. They can speak freely in front of the camera, without excess nervousness.

A place that has been selected correctly for arranging television reportages, debates and discussions can also determine the structure of the program and the range of problems dealt with. Thus, conversations with workers of the Moscow Cotton Factory imeni M. V. Frunze, visits to its shops, and a discussion about Uzbek cotton right by the machines where a variety of fabrics are manufactured suggested a large number of themes for interviews and discussions. Discussions with leading workers were held during breaks before the cameras at the workplaces. The presence of friends and colleagues created an atmosphere favorable to improvisation and free exposition of ideas. Television viewers listened to weavers talking about their work, their enthusiasms, and their ideas about new Uzbek films. In the course of the conversations they touched upon problems of creating films about the friendship between Uzbek cotton growers and Moscow weavers, the importance of this friendship in resolving problems of economics and enhancing the well-being of Soviet people.

In programs about movies it is possible to touch upon and to some extent elucidate problems of improving film production, problems of the profitable utilization of creative forces and technical means; this can help to facilitate broader film subject matter and greater variety of genres. The popular and valuable broadcast "Otalar Suzi, Aklning Kuzi," which deals with problems of the family, duty, and love, is frequently lacking in documentary material. The discussions of the leader are illustrated by play scenes. And although in such cases the actors' performance is impeccable (Uzbek television has many directors who select their performers properly and work with them skillfully), we should like to remind them that the documentary basis present in this program ought to be developed and backed up not by staging but by scenes that are "in tune" with the documentary broadcast style in structure and content. In our opinion, this program could serve as the basis for a cycle on indoctrination work in places of residence and in makhalla [district] committee clubs. Expanding the television sound stage, elaborating the scenario plan, and making broad use of television technology would undoubtedly refresh the program and bring it closer to the viewer.

Uzbek TV's problem-oriented broadcasts, of course, ought no to overwhelm entertainment programs. Such programs as, for example, "The World Around Us" and the musical "Markhabo, Talantari" and certain others can and should be of educational value. And reviving the undeservedly forgotten "Young Movie Lovers Club" could help in seriously taking up problems of cinema aesthetics-- that is, arming viewers with aesthetic principles for evaluating works of the screen art.

Television is a mirror of our life. And life demands searching for solutions to acute problems both in economics and in other spheres of human endeavor. These are the tasks of problem-oriented television broadcasts.

6854

CSO: 1830/298

REGIONAL

YEREVAN PARTY GORKOM HOLDS PLENUM

Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 1 Feb 85 p 2

[Excerpts] The recent plenum of the Yerevan city party committee reviewed the tasks of the Yerevan city party organization in light of the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee decision on "the course of implementation of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum decisions at the Armenian SSR party organization."

L. Nersesyan, first secretary of the Yerevan city party committee, delivered a speech.

He noted that the communists of the republic's capital and all the workers have accepted the CPSU Central Committee decision as a long-term and scientifically based work plan, the target of which is the further perfection of party management in all sectors of economic, public, political, and cultural life. The decision deeply analyzes the comprehensive activities of the Armenian Communist Party and its committees and primary organizations in the communist education of the workers.

In light of the CPSU Central Committee decision the January 1985 Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum deeply analyzed ideological and mass-political work, revealed the shortcomings and mistakes in that sector, noted the concrete ways and means to eliminate them, and to make the ideological and educational work reach the standard of the party's current demands.

Based on the tasks set by the party, the Yerevan party gorkom and raykoms and the primary party organizations are taking practical measures to ensure the unity of the economic, ideological and political work. Thanks to the perfection of the ways and methods of propagandist activity and the promotion of the scientific standard of mass-political work the production and public activity of the capital's workers has grown; this will ensure the successful fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan targets and the undeviated realization of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. Due to the successes achieved in the current Five-Year Plan period Yerevan has been recognized as victorious in the all-union socialist emulation for 3 successive years. The fourth year of the Five-Year Plan period was also fruitful. The commodities output production plan in industry has been fulfilled by 103.4

percent and the output sales plan by 102.6 percent. The target to increase labor productivity by 1 percent and cut down output prime cost by a further 0.5 percent has been realized successfully.

By realizing the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum the city's organizations are allocating an important place to raising the efficiency of ideological work. Great attention is being paid to the improvement of Marxist-Leninist education and the organization of economic and scientific education.

Comrade L. Nersesyan said: The task of the party organizations is to guide the propaganda work in a direction that will display a Marxist-Leninist approach toward the public phenomena and the evaluation of people's activities and will demonstrate the material and spiritual wealth of developed socialism. In this work the propagandists and other workers on the ideological front should depend on the economic achievements of the socialist public and with their assistance show the decisive advantages of socialism over capitalism. There is a lot to be done in this regard. A number of rayon committees and primary party organizations have not succeeded in linking the ideological and mass-political work more closely with the practical issues and real social and economic processes. Certain locations have not created a productive system for educational work to correspond with the people's growing educational and cultural standard, and they are not paying appropriate attention to the strengthening of state, planning and work discipline. As a result certain enterprises are under-fulfilling the targets and allowing considerable losses in work time and material resources.

The city and rayon committees and primary organizations, led by the party's instructions, have achieved considerable improvement in the communist education of the youths and in the management of the Komsomol and other public organizations. Talking about this issue G. Muradyan, first secretary of Miyasnikyan rayon party committee; L. Valesyan, rector of Yerevan K. Abovyan Pedagogical Institute; and G. Sukyasyan, first secretary of Yerevan city Komsomol committee, noted that it is necessary to resort to more practical means in order to raise the work and public activities of the youths, to implant in the boys and girls a creative approach on the assimilation of scientific principles and to eliminate even a single display of selfishness, national narrow-mindedness, and a psychology of lavishness.

During the January 1985 plenum of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, K. S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Central Committee, deemed it necessary to once again outline that the republic's party, soviet, trade unions and Komsomol bodies and organizations and the production and economic establishments and enterprises are obliged to display greater care toward the shaping of the new generation by uniting the efforts of the families, educational establishments and labor collectives and to create high ideological and moral characteristics in the boys and girls. Unfortunately, the means of propaganda through lectures and verbal civil agitation as well as the notable socioeconomic successes of the republic and its capital and the rich experience and knowledge of prominent individuals and front-ranking production workers are not being fully used in all locations.

In this regard the media and creative intellectuals should play a great role.

The reports and speeches also noted that a number of party and Komsomol organizations in the capital are not carrying out productive work to deepen the scientific and materialistic outlook of the students and to improve atheist education. There are shortcomings in the selection of propaganda cadres and the organization of their education. Not all party organizations are introducing the economic leaders in ideological education work as is necessary and not all are purposefully using the large capabilities of the labor collectives in the education of the people.

The plenum adopted decision according to the reviewed issue and established the plan of measures aimed at the realization of the CPSU Central Committee decision on "the course of implementation of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum decisions at the Armenian SSR party organization" and the decision of the January 1985 plenum of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee. The plenum expressed confidence that the Yerevan communists and all the workers will welcome the 27th Congress of our Leninist party with patriotic work.

The Yerevan city party committee plenum was attended by K. Dallakyan, secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee.

CSO: 1838/40

REGIONAL

KALILOV MEETS WITH ELECTORATE

GF171650 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GMT 17 Feb 85

[Text] Yesterday's meeting between members of the electorate of the Lenkoran City Electoral Okrug No 3 and Kurban Khalilov, candidate deputy to the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, convincingly proved that they are (?satisfactorily) preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of the great victory.

In a high spirit, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Chernenko was elected as an honorary member of the Chairmanship Council of the meeting. [Name indistinct], who is the representative of Kurban Khalilov and the chief engineer of the fruit and vegetable preserves complex, and the others who addressed the convocation noted that just like the rest of the Soviet people, the workers in Lenkoran strongly approve the domestic and foreign policies pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet state and that they will continue to strengthen the Soviet Union's economy and defense capability with their work.

Comrade Khalilov also addressed the meeting. The candidate deputy discussed in detail a number of matters related to the question of consolidating socialist democracy. He assured that the progress of all the domains of socialist democracy manifests in a brilliant and convincing way in the multisided activity of the people's deputies soviets. The role of the soviets in realizing the state plans and in upgrading the social output, welfare, and cultural standard of the people, including concern for their health, is constantly growing.

The candidate deputy wished more success to the rayon workers for the progress of the multinational socialist homeland and for the welfare of the Soviet people.

CSO: 1831/412

REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN CP CC MEETING ON INTERNATIONALISM

GF201400 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Text] The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee held a republic-level discussion in the Dzerzhinskiy Hall in Baku on 19 January. The meeting discussed current issues related to the effort aimed at consolidating the teaching of internationalism as required by the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Comrade Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, opened the meeting.

Comrades Afrand Dasbdamirov, chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department; Faud Musayev, first secretary of the Baku City Party Committee; Nuriddin Mustafayev, first secretary of the Nakhichevan Oblast Party Committee; Boris Kevorkov, first secretary of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast Party Committee; (?Leonid Vinogradov), a military official; (Dzhelil) Kuliayev, deputy president of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences; Shanlik Aliyev, first secretary of the Sumgait City Party Committee; Ismail Shikli, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Union of Writers Administrative Council [name and title as heard]; Lidiya Rasulova, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Trade Unions Council; Ramiz Bagirli, chairman of the Kirovabad City Party Committee; Kamran Ragimov, the Azerbaijan SSR minister of education; Nadir Abdurakhmanov, first secretary of the Zakatal'skiy Rayon Party Committee; Dzhangir Muslim-Zade, first secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR Komsomol Central Committee; and El'shad Kuliayev, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for television and Radio broadcasting, addressed the meeting. Comrade Kyamran Bagirov summed up the discussion.

Also attending the meeting were Comrades Vasiliy Konovalov, second secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; Ramiz Mekhtiyev, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, (?Viktor Il'yashin), a responsible functionary of the CPSU Central Committee; Fikrat Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium; Yakov Kirsanov, (?Aydyn) Mamedov, and (?Rafael) Mamedov, department chiefs of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; and Tahir Salayev, first secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR Union of Painters.

CSO: 1831/413

REGIONAL

EFFECTIVENESS OF PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEES DISCUSSED

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by B. Isayev, chairman, Committee of People's Control, Kazakh SSR, under the rubric "Resolutions of the 26th CPSU Party Congress Put Into Practice!": "The Effectiveness of Control"]

[Excerpts] The speakers stressed that it was necessary to increase the effectiveness of control itself in order to more rapidly raise the level of organization and discipline. By no means is it necessary to start "from zero" in order to begin this task. More than 70,000 audits and raids have been carried out by the republic's committees of people's control since the beginning of the 5-year plan period. This has made it possible to prevent the waste of a large quantity of grain, fertilizer, raw materials, fuel and energy resources, and work time. More than 1.2 billion kilowatt-hours of electrical energy, about 140,000 tons of rolled metal, and much construction material and other material have been saved in the past year alone thanks to the auditors [dozornyye].

On the basis of the results of the most important of our audits, appropriate resolutions have been passed by the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee and by the republic Council of Ministers, in addition to decisions made by local party and soviet organs. Thanks in a large part to these measures, metallurgists in Temirtau, Yermak, and Ust'-Kamenogorsk have begun to work more smoothly, along with miners in Karaganda, oil-industry workers in western Kazakhstan, and enterprises in light industry, the forestry industry, the food industry, and the meat and dairy industry. The planned capacities of the Kurzhunkul'skiy and Belinskiy mines, the first section of the rotary-kiln complex for processing lead slag at the Leninogorsk Polymetallic Combine and the new shops and units at the Pavlodar Oil Refinery and at the Novodzhambul'skiy Phosphorous Plant have been achieved ahead of schedule.

Large amounts of pay stoppages to cover deficiencies have been made on the basis of the results of a number of other of our investigations into persons who have caused material damage to the state. Several committee leaders have been compelled to resign their posts. Many of them have also been subjected to criminal proceedings and to strict party accountability.

Nonetheless, the matter involves more than mere punishments. The main thing remains the elimination and prevention of the shortcomings discovered and the normalization of economic matters.

Many questions were raised at the meetings whose resolution will demand longer study and the intervention of higher organizations. At the meeting of the oblast people's control aktiv, V. Teftelev, brigadier of the Turgayskoye Bauxite Mining Administration, presented serious claims upon the all-union and republic ministries of nonferrous metallurgy. The supplying of spare parts for mobile excavators, whose breakdowns have resulted in thousands of machine-hours of downtime depends precisely on them.

Specifically, in response to the interests of the republic, we have announced five mass audits. Beginning with the first days of January, auditors, in conjunction with the public, have started an investigation of the course of the wintering of cattle and of the efficiency of the utilization of the capacities of electric power plants and in the expenditure of energy resources, and a study of the organization of the loading and unloading of railway cars and of the storage of potatoes and fruit and vegetable products, and a check of the observance of rules for accepting housing and public structures for operation and of the quality of their construction.

The audits have already brought forth initial results. The republic's live-stock farms have received an additional 8,800 tons of coarse feed, and 564 feed shops as well as much feed processing equipment have been put to work. Everywhere people's control committees and groups have set up raiding brigades and provisional posts in livestock raising.

About 3,000 enterprises and organizations have been audited regarding the utilization of fuel and energy resources. Many careless managers have been subjected to stern discipline and held financially responsible while 13 of them have been dismissed from their posts. But here are other results. Despite very cold frosts, the use of electric power in Karaganda oblast has been reduced, its economical utilization has been achieved at the Soyuzfosfor association, and, on the whole, the republic's enterprises in light industry, the food industry, and the meat and dairy industry have begun to keep within established limits.

It happens, however, that the auditors do not complete the task begun, and that they lack consistency and assertiveness. This matter was discussed at a meeting of republic people's control aktiv, in a speech by CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee Comrade D. A. Kunayev. The effectiveness of the auditors' work can and must be even greater. This effectiveness is at times reduced by liberalism and by inconsistency in the activities of individual committees and groups, especially in the countryside.

The tasks facing the people's control authorities of the republic are enormous. They cannot be performed by the forces of our staff personnel alone.

And this means that even more investigations need to be made by us in conjunction with party commissions and permanent deputies commissions, trade union organizations, and the staffs of the KOMSOMOL'SKIY PROZHEKTOR, and that the widest possible circle of specialists and production leaders need to be enlisted in this task. In short, we need to act such that our audits become not only the affair of the half-million strong army of people's control authorities, but of practically every worker.

12412
CSO: 1830/310

REGIONAL

USMANKHODZHAYEV TO UZBEK COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON FAILINGS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Dec 84 p 2

[Unsigned article: "In the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A session of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers was held on 29 December. It examined the question of further improving the work style and methods of the republic government, the ministries and departments, and the executive committees of local Soviets in light of the tasks laid out in the speech of Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at the session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo which examined the USSR's 1985 economic development plan and budget.

The report on this question by Comrade G. Kh. Kadyrov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, and the speeches by the members of the government, noted that the ministries, departments, and executive committees of local Soviets are doing a great deal of work to accelerate the development of the republic's productive forces and to further improve the people's well-being.

At the same time it was indicated at the session that the work style and methods of the Council of Ministers, the ministries and departments, the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Council of Ministers, the oblast executive committees and the Tashkent City Executive Committee still do not meet the increased tasks and demands of the February, April, and October (1984) CPSU Central Committee plenums or the resolutions of the 16th plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

The leaders of many organs of the state administration and their apparatus still do not show the necessary persistence and consistency in overcoming the serious inadequacies occurring in the development of particular branches of the economy. Work indicators have grown worse and production efficiency is decreasing in a number of ministries, oblasts and enterprises. Production capacities and raw-material and labor resources are not fully utilized. Targets for labor productivity increases, production-cost reductions, and profits are systematically not fulfilled. The work and exactingness needed to fulfill state plans and to eliminate bad management, wastefulness and the theft of socialist property as rapidly as possible are absent. The financial situation of many economic organizations is still serious. The struggle

against cases of poor quality output, especially of consumer goods, is not being conducted actively enough.

It was noted that individual executives in the administrative apparatus have not taken effective measures to establish a truly businesslike style and a critical approach to evaluating what has been achieved. State, financial, plan, and labor discipline is being weakly strengthened. Cases of abuse have still not been eliminated; an uncompromising struggle with them is not always conducted.

The Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers has required the republic ministers and department heads, the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Council of Ministers, the oblast executive committees, and the Tashkent City Executive Committee, guided by the decisions of the February, April and October (1984) CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the points and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to carefully analyze the results of the 1984 plan fulfillment, to ensure the elimination of existing inadequacies in economic activity and to develop and put into practice measures for the unconditional fulfillment of the economic and social development plans established for 1985 and for the 5-year plan period as a whole.

Special attention must be given to fundamentally improving the utilization of the available production potential and capacities of existing enterprises, to realizing specific measures for eliminating bottlenecks, to accelerating the rates of growth of production and labor productivity, to reducing the cost of production and to raising the quality of output. Of primary importance is the organization of local work to create, through rational economic management, funds of above-norm savings of enterprises and oblasts so that 2 days in 1985 can be worked on the economized supplies, raw materials and fuel.

It was proposed to the ministries and the departments, the executive committees of local Soviets and to the apparatus of the Administration of Affairs of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, that they persistently improve their style and methods of organizational work in fulfilling party and state decisions and ensure a businesslike, creative approach to the solution of developing problems. In accordance with the demands of the 16th Plenum Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee well thought-out measures should be developed and implemented to raise the level of the activity, initiative and responsibility of collegiums, executive committees and the entire administrative apparatus and manifestations of clerkish and bureaucratic work methods resolutely eradicated. Attention was directed to the necessity for improving the status of the monitoring and verification of the execution of the documents of directive organs and of their own decisions, for increasing performance discipline and for strengthening the struggle against waste, theft, and the squandering of socialist property.

Comrade I. B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, spoke at the session.

12808
CSO: 1830/240

REGIONAL

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRESS AND LOCAL PARTY ORGANS DISCUSSED

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINIAN in Russian 30 Dec 84 p 4

[Article by V. Boyko: "For the Good of the People"]

[Text] The timely articles of our press have always been approved and are being approved by party committees and local soviets. Thus, the VECHERNYAYA ODESSA newspaper article entitled "Goods for the People Are the Concern of the People's Deputies" was supported during a session of the Odessa City Council of People's Deputies. Having evaluated the newspaper's initiative at its true worth, the session adopted a decision that was aimed at increasing the activity of the city's elected representatives of the people in organizing the production of goods, expanding their variety and increasing their quality.

The newspaper had shown how concretely the words of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko about the fact that "it is necessary to include all ministries, enterprises and associations without exception in the production of goods and the providing of services to the population. It is necessary to devote primary attention to these matters, to use the broad capabilities and rights that have been given to local bodies, to use resources economically, and to saturate the market with missing goods more rapidly" have been embodied in the initiative of the city's elected representatives of the people.

The production of goods for the population and the expansion of the service area are an important party and state task. The newspaper points out that it also concerns everyone and depends on everyone.

R. I. Sazanskaya, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet and a galvanizer in the Kislorodmash Scientific Production Association; L. A. Goncharova, a deputy to the oblast soviet and an embroiderer in the Factory of Decorative Items imeni Zhanna Lyaburb; S. F. Kosheyda, a deputy to the city soviet and a brigade leader in the Promsvyaz' Plant; and enterprise workers M. G. Malamush, A. I. Nakonechnyy and N. I. Mel'nik and A. P. Shapovalov, chief engineer of a resistor plant -- all members of the rayon soviets in the city of Odessa-- have addressed an open letter to the directors, designers, industrial engineers, industrial designers, and all the people of the city to raise the quality of Odessa's consumer goods to the required height.

They wrote in VECHERNYAYA ODESSA: "We think that the mastery and production of consumer goods should be a special concern of the deputies. You see, we are the people's deputies! There are deputy groups in our enterprises, and we have a right to ask and we must ask questions, which are connected with the production of goods, of enterprise directors and of the executive committees of the local soviets. If necessary, we must also be the initiators of a strict accounting of the errors in this affair. Here, deputy inquiries into the raising of efficiency can be a reliable instrument of responsibility. Comrade K. U. Chernenko talked about this during the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum".

The appeal of the people's elected representatives has found a broad response. As a result, the work of producing consumer goods and improving their quality has been intensified in the city's enterprises. The newspaper is writing about this operationally and purposefully.

In conclusion, I would like to point out that V. K. Simonenko, chairman of the gorispolkom, regards the initiative of the deputies and VECHERNYAYA ODESSA with interest. His kind words and competent advice are helping the newspaper to conduct this necessary and important subject in a weighty and purposeful manner.

8802
CSO: 1830/226

REGIONAL

SHORTCOMINGS IN TURKMEN ELECTIONS, LOCAL SOVIETS DISCUSSED

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 18 Jan 85 p 2

[TurkmenINFORM article: "In the Presidium of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] The regular meeting of the Presidium of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet was held under the chairmanship of Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Buro Member and TuSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Deputy Chairman M. G. Shmidt.

Participants discussed the question "The Course of Preparations for Elections to the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation, and Local Soviets of Peoples Deputies, 11th Convocation, in the City of Ashkhabad." The report was delivered by A. Begdzhany, chairman of the Ispolkom of the Ashkhabad City Soviet of Peoples Deputies.

It was noted that preparations for elections to the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet and local soviets of peoples deputies in the city of Ashkhabad are proceeding in an atmosphere of the great political and labor upsurge of the working people in full accordance with the Constitution of the Turkmen SSR and laws governing the elections to the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet and local soviets of peoples deputies of the republic. The ispolkoms of local soviets of peoples deputies of the city of Ashkhabad have drawn up and approved measures on preparations for and holding of the elections. Election districts and election sectors were formed in the prescribed times, and the compositions of district and sector election commissions were published in the press. Social organizations and labor collectives of the city have nominated about 8,500 persons to the election commissions. The contingent of women, workers, and young people under the age of 30 in these commissions has risen considerably. Some 116 agitation stations have been set up in the city. A total of 552 agitation collectives and 6,500 agitators are taking part in mass agitation and propaganda work. The election sectors, commissions, and agitation stations are quartered in well-appointed premises and have been provided with the necessary quantities of election document blanks, voting and political literature, and visual agitation materials.

At the same time, there have been shortcomings and oversights in the preparations for the elections to the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet and local soviets of peoples deputies in the city of Ashkhabad. Some agitation stations and election sectors are not adequately supplied, and mass-agitation and

propaganda work relating to preparations for the upcoming elections are not getting under way fast enough. Cultural and educational institutions have not adequately restructured their work in accordance with the requirements of the election campaign.

The appropriate decree was taken with regard to the topic under discussion.

The meeting of the Presidium of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet examined the results of the work of the apparatus of the Presidium of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet with regard to examining the proposals, declarations, and complaints of citizens in 1984; the work of the permanent commissions of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet in 1984 and the plan of their work for January and February 1985; the course of implementing the decree of the Presidium of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet dated 29 October 1984 titled "Serious Shortcomings in the Work of Certain Ministries, Departments, and Local Soviets of Peoples Deputies With Regard To Implementing the Decrees of the Presidium of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet and Examining and Implementing the Recommendations of the Permanent Commissions of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet"; and other topics.

Discussion of the topics of the agenda was participated in by Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Deputy Chairman R. M. Karryyeva and Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Secretary O. Nazarova.

The meeting was participated in by G. S. Mishchenko, member of the Buro of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and First Deputy Chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers.

6854

CSO: 1830/298

REGIONAL

TURKMEN CP BUREO MEETING: ELECTION CAMPAIGN DISCUSSED

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 18 Jan 85 p 1

[Unattributed article: "In the Buro of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] At its regular meeting the Buro of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee discussed a number of topics of the republic's economic and social-cultural development.

The meeting examined the topic of the course of preparations for elections to the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet and local soviets of peoples deputies in Krasnovodsk Oblast. It was noted that party and soviet organs, social organizations, and labor collectives of the oblast are actively engaged in the current election campaign. All the organizational and propaganda work is promoting a new upsurge of political and creative commitment among the working people in the struggle to fulfill the plans of the 11th Five-Year Plan and provide a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress. The decree that was adopted with regard to this topic also pointed out certain shortcomings and oversights in this vital matter. It was emphasized that the election campaign must be fully utilized by party committees to provide a profound interpretation of the qualitatively new tasks facing our society and requiring the mobilization of all the people's creative potential. Discussion pointed up the necessity of manifesting creativity and initiative in perfecting ideological work in light of the statements contained in Comrade K. U. Chernenko's article "Up to the Requirements of Developed Socialism (Certain Topical Problems of the Theory, Strategy, and Tactics of the CPSU)" and the recommendations of the All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference "Perfecting Developed Socialism and the Party's Ideological Work in Light of the Decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum."

All organizational and agitation-propaganda work during the period of the election campaign must facilitate further strengthening of the unity of the party and the people, rally ever closer all nations and nationalities of our country, and strengthen efforts to fulfill plans of the 11th Five-Year Plan and provide a fitting greeting to the 115th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin, the 40th anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet People in the Great Patriotic War, the 27th CPSU Congress, and the 23rd Turkmen CP Congress.

The Buro of the Turkmen CP Central Committee approved the socialist obligations of the collectives of the enterprises and organizations of industry, agriculture, construction, transport, communications, services, science, culture, and public education for 1985. The decree that was adopted with regard to this topic also calls for continuing the traditional socialist competition with the working people of the fraternal republics of Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, and Tajikistan. Party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organs are directed to implement a complex of measures to perfect production further, make fuller use of intensive factors of development, step up the pace of scientific-technical progress, and adopt advanced forms of organization of labor. The mass information media are urged to regularly publicize the course of socialist competition in the labor collectives, propagandize advanced experience widely, and bring to light existing shortcomings and oversights in this vital matter.

The Buro of the Turkmen CP Central Committee approved measures relating to preparations for celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Lenin Komsomol of Turkmenistan and the 60th anniversary of Turkmenistan's trade unions.

6854
CSO: 1830/298

REGIONAL

SHORTCOMINGS OF TURKMEN WRITERS' UNION JOURNAL NOTED

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 2 Dec 84 p 2

[Article: "In the Central Committee of the Turkmen Communist Party"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Turkmen Communist Party has adopted a decree entitled "On the Ideological and Artistic Level of the Material Published on the Pages of the EDEBIYAT VE SUNGAT Newspaper in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress and the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum".

The decree points out that the newspaper is performing definite work in strengthening the influence of artistic standards on the formation of the workers' world outlook, morals and esthetic views; and it is exerting a positive influence on the literary process, the formation of literary and artistic thought and the development of the republic's art. Important events in public, political and cultural life and the work of the republic's creative unions and cultural institutions are finding reflection in the newspaper's articles.

At the same time, there exist certain deficiencies in the activity of the newspaper's editorial board. The level of the newspaper's articles does not always satisfy the high requirements of the present stage in the construction of a developed socialist society and the tasks that were put forward in the decisions of the 26th party congress, the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the speeches of Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during the anniversary plenum of the USSR Writers' Union board of directors. Works and articles, which are mediocre in an artistic respect and weak in an ideological one, still appear on its pages. The life of the working class and the kolkhoz peasantry, the social processes that have been caused by the scientific and technical revolution, and questions concerning moral indoctrination are being poorly reflected. The work on the practical implementation of the measures, which were stipulated in the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Literary and Artistic Criticism", is being insufficiently performed. The attention of critics is not being directed toward the development of the most important literary and artistic problems and against artistic and ideological defects. In the newspaper, insufficient space is still being allotted to the works of young writers, and questions concerning the continuity of traditions in the creative works of the older generation and younger artists are being treated poorly. Few comments by workers and kolkhoz members on literary and artistic works are being published.

The newspaper seldom raises the cardinal problems in the further development of Turkmen literature, music, fine arts, the theater, and the cinema in the republic. Scant scientific and discussion materials on questions concerning the improvement of the Turkmen language, speech standards and artistic translations and few articles on party spirit and national roots in socialist realist art are appearing. In certain cases, the material, which is devoted to anniversary dates, has a monotonous nature; at times, scientific truth and a highly principled and objective evaluation of the creativity of literary and artistic figures are absent in it.

The board of directors of the Writers' Union and the collegium of the Ministry of Culture of the Turkmen SSR do not make a practice of conducting joint meetings in order to examine questions which are connected with improving the activity of the newspaper's editorial board and raising the quality of the published material.

The Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee has required the EDEBIYAT VE SUNGAT newspaper's editorial board to take the necessary measures to eliminate the shortcomings which had been noted in the decree; to achieve a steady implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress instructions on raising the ideological, political and artistic level of literary and artistic works and their role in the workers' moral and esthetic indoctrination and in the formation of a communist world outlook among the rising generation; to pay more attention to the treatment of questions concerning the improvement of the population's cultural services and the work of cultural and educational institutions, especially those in the rural rayons; to publicize widely the best works of literature and art, theatrical productions, movies, and artistic exhibitions; to use skilfully the achievements of socialist culture to strengthen ideological and esthetic work among city and village workers; to introduce a headline "Political Conversations" for the publication of articles by writers and other representatives of the creative intelligentsia; to publish systematically material on creative problems in Turkmen literature and on questions concerning the development and improvement of the Turkmen literary language and artistic translation, primarily from Russian to Turkmen and from Turkmen to Russian; to improve the quality of critical and bibliographical material, strictly observing the principle of literary and artistic party spirit in it; to combine the scientific truth of the published articles with objectivity, exactingness and good will, especially with respect to the creativity of youth; to intensify the struggle against phenomena that are alien to the socialist way of life; to conduct an uncompromising struggle against bourgeois theories in the field of culture; to vary the subject matter of the articles; to treat the social and economic developmental processes, which are occurring in the country and in the republic, at a high artistic level; to pay more attention to the problems of international life and the unmasking of the ideological subversive activity of imperialist propaganda; to use more often material from the central publications for these purposes; to attract the republic's party and soviet workers, the leading figures in Turkmen literature and art and also those of the fraternal republics to the articles on a broad basis; to improve the style of the published material;

to raise the discipline and responsibility of the workers; and to intensify the role of the editorial board in improving the newspaper's content.

The Central Committee of the Turkmen Communist Party has required the board of directors of the republic's Writers' Union and the collegium of the republic's Ministry of Culture to improve the newspaper's work in light of the CPSU Central Committee and the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee decrees on questions concerning ideological work, literature and art; to improve the level of management of the work of the press body; and to make a practice of joint meetings to discuss the activity of the newspaper's editorial board.

The Central Committee of the Turkmen Communist Party has required the party organization of the EDEBIYAT VE SUNGAT newspaper's editorial board to pay serious attention to improving the selection, assignment and indoctrination of personnel and strengthening the political training of the editorial board's employees and to direct the creative collective toward the development and treatment of socially significant problems and toward the improvement of the quality and effectivenss of the published material.

8802
CSO: 1830/226

REGIONAL

MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPROVE ESTONIAN LANGUAGE SKILLS IN INDUSTRY

Tallinn KOMMUNIST ESTONII in Russian No 11, Nov 84 pp 55-58

[Article by Ye. Krachkovskaya, graduate student at Institute of Philosophy and Law of the BSSR Academy of Sciences: "On the Standards of International Communications"]

[Text] Socialism has solved in our country one of the most complex social problems of mankind--it has eliminated national inequality overall in a multinational state, as a result of which the national question has ceased to exist in the form in which it was received by the new society from the exploiters' system. The solution of the national question is one of the greatest achievements of real socialism.

The national policy worked out by V.I. Lenin has been systematically carried out by the Communist Party and the Soviet state. It ensured the transformation of bourgeois nations into socialist ones and the birth and establishment of the spirit of fraternity, friendship and cooperation among them and in the final analysis the formation of a new historical community of people--the Soviet people. But, as it was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress. "this does not mean, of course, that all questions in the sphere of national relations have already been solved. The dynamics of development of such a large multinational state as ours gives rise to many problems requiring the keen attention of the party."

The congress's conclusions were concretized at the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which designated the main directions of ideological work under present-day conditions. In a report by Comrade K.U. Chernenko and in speeches of the plenum's participants, ways were determined of further developing nations and national relations in the period of further development of mature socialism. In particular, the necessity was pointed out to inculcate in all Soviet people a deep awareness of the community of interests of all the peoples, that is, of a collectivist, internationalist awareness as well as of establishing in each person a high standard of international communications.

The basic content and the chief political and practical sense of forming and establishing a high socialist cultural standard of international communications consist of serving the cause of further growth and

rapprochement of all the nations and nationalities of our country. The solution of this urgent problem, raised with all acuteness by the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, depends on many factors, including the theoretical development of this question and a detailed analysis of developed practice. While emphasizing this, it should be qualified that in our social and philosophical literature, both are still insufficiently developed. The point of view described in the present article is only an attempt to disclose the separate aspects of this problem.

The positions of the classical writers of Marxism-Leninism on the essentially new nature of nations and national relationships under the conditions of socialist society remain as the methodological basis of a correct understanding of the nature and content of the culture of international communications under the conditions of mature socialism.

Let us recall with what passion V.I. Lenin urged that the most correct attitude toward the nations' interests will be the "creation of conditions that exclude any possibility of conflicts...." ("Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Works], Vol 45, p 240). Lenin considered as a most important element of these conditions to be the unconditional equality of all peoples and he constantly emphasized that there should not be "any... privileges for any single nation or any single language" (Vol 24, p 118). He called to carefully protect in every possible way the feeling of national equality of peoples and not to violate it "even if only through carelessness, even if only in the form of a joke" (Vol 45, p 360). V.I. Lenin categorically required that under the new conditions a "national super tactfullness" [arkhitakt] be observed in the interest of building socialism (Vol 50, p 35). In his numerous works on the national question, Vladimir Ilich inevitably leads the attentive reader to a simple and at the same time very profound thought: the real, correctly understood national interests of any nation always coincide with the national interests of other peoples.

These thoughts of Lenin, having determined the direction of development of the standards of international communications, have not lost their relevance even under the conditions of mature socialism. Moreover, their importance is constantly growing. This is connected to a whole series of factors of the economic, social and cultural life of our state. First and foremost, strengthening of the multinational character of the republics, cities and labor collectives, expansion of economic, trade and cultural ties between peoples, growth of the number of mixed marriages and higher mobility of the country's entire population should be ascribed to it.

International communications means certain interrelations, intercommunications of representatives of certain nations and nationalities with others, the nature of which consists of exchange of values. The higher the dynamics of communications of peoples, the more significant are their achievements in all spheres of activity. The cultural level of international communications reflects not only the convictions and character of individuals but also the level achieved in the development of all society and its mode of life, ideology and level of internationalist consciousness and social psychology. It bears the imprint of the group consciousness of that labor (social) collective to which the associating individual belongs.

The Soviet socialist standards of international communications traveled a complex route in its formation and development. It was not that simple for the peoples of the tsarist empire to throw off the burden of retained ideas of norms of international communications that were formed in an antagonistic society. The fact is that over the course of many centuries the national consciousness of people necessarily absorbed a disdain for other peoples that was expressed, for example, in contemptuous expressions of even in proverbs unequivocally hinting at certain unprepossessing national peculiarities of other peoples. In tsarist Russia false, hypertrophied ideas on the national character of different peoples, their traditions, culture and way of life were cultivated in every possible way. Such an approach, which was of benefit to the ruling clique, was actually elevated to the level of state policy.

Today, within the framework of a new historic community of people--the Soviet people--the standards of international communications first and foremost manifests itself in a respectful, sensitive and concerned attitude toward representatives of other nationalities. Many of its elements coincide with the norms of behavioral culture in general and thus are ethical categories.

The formation and establishment of the standards of international communications is a complex task. In order to inculcate in every individual a sincere respect for other peoples, for the specific character of their labor, culture, traditions and finally the special features of their national character and way of life, purposeful efforts are needed on the part of all social and state organizations, communists, komsomols and nonparty aktiv. And this work is conducted in the common channel of internationalist and patriotic education.

A special role in the forming and development of the culture of international communications in our country belongs to the working class. Firmly occupying key positions in national relationships, the working class serves as the main bearer of internationalist ideas and awareness.

The leading role of the working class in all spheres of economic and social life stems from its special position in developed socialist society and the objective foundation it has under it. Large scale industrial production forms the material-technical base of mature socialism and thus economically determines the ruling position of the working class in society. The tremendous possibilities of the working class are due to its large size, high level of organization and stable ties with all strata of the working people. Noting the growing role of the working class under conditions of mature socialism, the 26th CPSU Congress emphasized that its revolutionary ideology and morality, collectivist psychology and its interests and ideals were now becoming the property of all strata of Soviet society.

The working class of the Land of the Soviets is basically concentrated in industrial enterprises and construction projects where multinational labor collectives have been formed. The interests of each of their members are connected by thousands of threads with the interests of other similar collectives and the multinational Soviet people as a whole. The high level of specialization and cooperation of industrial production provides for a close

interdependence of production activity both of labor collectives and also of union republics. The fulfillment of plans of economic and social development of our country directly depends on their efficient and coordinated work and strict observance of delivery discipline.

Close cooperation now serves by itself as an effective factor in forming a high cultural level of international communications. The daily joint work of people of different nationalities establishes among labor collectives such principles of the socialist way of life as collectivism, comradeship, friendship and mutual aid. Here a person is judged not by his national affiliation but by his attitude toward labor and social obligations.

Confirmation of these thoughts may be found, for example, in an article by Hero of Socialist Labor Endel Paap, a brigade leader in Estonia Mine, with which he appeared in the journal KOMMUNIST (No 1, 1983). The author writes: "They say that the ocean is reflected in a drop of water. How would the interrelations of people of different nationalities in the collective of our Estonia Mine where representatives of more than 20 nationalities work appear in terms of this example? There are no complications in relations here, but strong friendship of like-minded persons is to be found, reinforced by the awareness of their belonging to one collective--mine or brigade.... Labor and the attitude toward it are the chief measure with which we approach a person characterizing it."

In these words of an outstanding worker the nature of perhaps not of a striking but at the same time of a genuine culture of international relationships in labor collectives is expressed extremely well. This is how it was formed at leading enterprises of the country. It should be noted, however, that people do not become internationalists immediately in any labor collective under any, even optimal conditions. Real standards of international communications are solidly established only there where they are the subject of constant concern of party organizations and their ideological aktiv.

National feelings are very vulnerable. People are extremely sensitive to how representatives of other nations treat their native culture, language and national customs. Representatives of small nations react particularly strongly to "external irritants." Sometimes it is enough for one word, remark or comment for the microclimate in a collectives to sharply change in one or another direction.

Constant attention and sensitivity to the specific needs of people of different nationalities in the field of their culture, language or mode of life have become a norm of international communications at many labor collectives. By way of example, the Vyruskily Timber Combine may be cited. Here people of more than 10 nationalities work. There are among leading workers Estonians and Moldavians, Russians and Latvians, Belorussians and Ukrainians. The entire complex of ideological work conducted in the collective, whose arsenal includes traditional evenings of friendship of peoples, meetings with interesting people, thematic evenings on the development of Soviet nations and nationalities, exchange of delegations and amateur art with lumber workers from Transcarpathian Oblast and much else

contributes to internationalist feelings of friendship and mutual understanding. All measures and living conditions of the labor collective and mode of its life contribute to the establishment of a culture of international communications. Here is one characteristic example. Almost everyone in the collective has a good knowledge of the Estonian language, while the bulletin board systematically includes materials in the Estonian, Russian and Ukrainian languages, which is particularly warmly received by the people.

Elimination of the language barrier, which still persists in a number of the country's regions, and establishment of bilingualism constitute an important way toward strengthening the culture of international communications.

A great deal is being done for this in our republic. For example, mass political measures in cities, rayon centers and at large industrial enterprises are carried out as a rule in the Estonian and Russian languages. There where technical possibilities exist, synchronous translation is used. In the system of party, komsomol and economic study in labor collectives, groups are formed with Russian and Estonian as the languages of instruction, which makes it possible for those studying to better assimilate material in their native language. But here mechanical routine cannot be permitted. On the initiative of party organizations, joint studies on individual subjects are conducted at a number of the republic's enterprises. Here the Russian and Estonian languages are heard equally freely. But such possibilities undoubtedly exist only in those labor collectives where bilingualism has become a reality. For example, at the Vyruskiy Flax Plant of Lina Production Association five such classes were formed in the system of party education in the last 2 years. Students have presented reports, taken part in discussions in two languages--whichever one they were able to use. The class sessions were interesting and, in the opinion of propagandists, achieved their objectives.

But the chief and most effective, and at the same time most difficult, way of overcoming the language barrier is the study of languages and active formation of Estonian-Russian bilingualism in the republic, to which increasingly more attention is now being given. Of course, there are still many different problems. While the study and teaching of the Russian language in Estonia have long and lasting traditions, the creation of conditions for the study of the Estonian language by representatives of the nonindigenous population is something that is still relatively new. True, some experience has already been acquired. Various forms of instruction are being used, including basically new, progressive ones. In 1983, courses were created at the Ministry of Light Industry for accelerated study of the Estonian language in only a one-and-a-half month period of study. This is very convenient for the working population. As practice shows, the courses provide students with conversational skill and a stock of words, making it possible to conduct a simple dialogue on different topics. This is not only a basis for further independent study of the language but the means of bringing one into contact with the culture of international communications. It would seem that the accelerated form of study of the Estonian language by representatives of other nationalities residing in the republic needs to be developed, especially since many will be found who wish to do so.

V.I. Lenin emphasized more than once that the need of studying languages arises from the "requirements of economic turnover" ("Poln. sobr. soch." op cit, Vol 23, p 423). But this by no means excludes such a subjective factor as awakening of an interest in the mastery of other languages. The experience of a number of schools is indicative. Here students are skillfully guided to develop an interest to study the Russian language. An example can be found in the work of the party organization of Pyarnu Secondary School imeni L. Koydula, the teachers of which have been successfully organizing for many years in succession excursions of their students lasting many days to beyond the confines of the republic.

Preparatory work is conducted from the beginning of the school year, thanks to which, the children by spring significantly increase their stock of words on the topic of the forthcoming excursion. A solid custom has been established: the 9th- and 10th-year classes go respectively to Leningrad and Kiev and the 11th-year class to Moscow. During the trip, experience is accumulated of more or less free communications in an unfamiliar city, which in general stimulates interest in study of the Russian language. And here is the practical result: many of the graduates from this school enter VUZ's in the Division of Russian Philology, including at Leningrad University.

Favorable experience has also been acquired by the school party organization of Vyruskiy Rayon. The study of the Russian language is closely tied in to the establishment of patriotic feelings in the growing generation. Pioneers and komsomols constantly engage in a correspondence with the relatives of 800 soldiers who fell in the fighting for liberation of the rayon. Geographically, the correspondence takes in all of the country's union and autonomous republics. The relatives of the fallen soldiers and the cities, villages and schools where they lived and studied have become close to the school children. At first, their relatives visited the rayon (by 1984, about 400 of them had paid a visit here) and then the school children made return trips. Close communications with representatives of many nationalities of the country create a conscious desire on the part of the youth for study of the Russian language and raise internationalist consciousness and the standards of international communications.

There are no trifles and there cannot be any in the development of the standards of international communications. Its establishment promotes not only joint labor activity of people of different nationalities or some kind of celebration measures but also our everyday life if one does not forget in them the importance of this work. Such commonplace features for us as signs, plates, advertisements, street signs and menus in dining rooms also have value. If they are given only in the local language, then naturally they do not contribute in any way to the inception of internationalist feelings and, for example, can evoke only bewilderment.

Of late, visitors enjoy in the streets of our cities and villages visual propaganda that has appeared devoted to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Soviet Estonia and the 40th anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War. Executed in the Russian and Estonian languages, bright and striking, with an expressive symbolism, it not only adorns our daily life but also

propagandizes the Soviet way of life, the friendship of peoples and the culture of international communications.

The socialist culture of international communications is closely connected to all aspects of our life, and its further development is meant to serve a most important aim of the party and the people--further improvement of mature socialism.

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REGIONAL

ROLE OF EMIGRE ORGANIZATIONS QUESTIONED

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 20 Jan 85 pp 3-4

[Article by M. Yye (excerpted from the newspaper RAKHVA KHYAEL'): "Answering the Questions of the Political Education Day: To Whose Advantage Is It?"]

[Text] Every political education day the question is raised: with what is the increased activity of Estonian emigre organizations connected.

The question is well-founded: what is behind it? Why have the reactionary leaders of the Estonian emigration, who left Estonia 40 years ago, now suddenly begun so energetic a campaign using the demagogic slogans of "national independence for Estonia" and "Baltic Statehood"?

The answer to this and many other related questions is not as simple as it may seem at first glance. First of all, it must be emphasized that there are indisputably fewer reasons now than at any time in the past for discussing Estonian emigrants in general, and especially their political influence.

The first significant wave of emigration from Estonia was connected with the defeat of the 1905-1907 revolution and the following period of reaction. Some time later several groups of political refugees from Estonia united under the leadership of the Central Committee of American Estonian-Socialists, which began to publish a progressive workers newspaper in Estonian, (UUS IL'M), on 20 June 1909, which is still being issued. By 1920, the number of Americans of Estonian origin had reached 70,000, however, this figure began to decline quickly under the influence of the processes of assimilation and of repatriation.

According to official data, 13,027 persons emigrated from bourgeois Estonia in the years 1924-1931 alone. They settled primarily in western and northern Europe because in the years of the economic crisis in the United States entry into that country was severely limited.

During the past war, about 100,000 Estonians were to be found abroad. Approximately one-fifth of them later returned to their homeland. The remainder continued to live abroad, including the representatives of propertied classes and strata who had besmirched themselves with crimes against the Soviet state and people. As they themselves said later, "We remained abroad to wait for better times."

Today approximately 20,000 residents of Sweden, the United States and Canada call themselves Estonians abroad. Approximately 7,000 persons who consider themselves Estonians live in Australia. The younger generation of emigrants has, in fact, lost any connection with the "Estonian national milieu" and has become almost totally assimilated.

In the fall of 1974, one of the active figures of the younger generation of emigrants, Dr Tõnu Parming, PhD, read a paper in Toronto on "The Crisis of Estonian Emigration in the Years 1975-1990," in which he described the following outlook for the Estonian emigration. Estonians who left their homeland in 1944 found themselves in various countries where they had to adapt to local conditions. The mind set (oblik) of these groups varied greatly. But everywhere those who were over 25 years of age when they left Estonia were the ones active in organized and public activity. This generation is now dying off. Thus, the next 15 years will be critical.

In Parming's opinion, the second reason for the crisis is the "wide gap in the way of thinking" between the generations of emigrants. The young people have grown up in the atmosphere of the country they reside in, consider the results of activity of the older generations worthless, and do not want to waste their valuable time on this activity. Their elders are unable to re-orientate themselves. The result has been an estrangement between the generations which "is threatening the very existence of the Estonian emigration."

Thirdly, the young emigrants "are bringing problems of culture and of maintaining a close tie with the cultural life in the homeland to the forefront." Many of the older emigrant leaders are afraid of this since they are guilty of many crimes against their own people, including collaboration with the Nazis.

Thus, the Estonian emigration is doomed to natural extinction both as a political force and as an ethnic group. In the opinion of some ruling circles in Western countries, the question is, first of all, how they can obtain the last political dividends from the Estonian emigration. The emigrants themselves have recognized from the very beginning that any kind of organized activity of the Estonian emigration is unthinkable, not only in the United States but in other Western countries as well, without material support from various anti-communist organizations and the U.S. government.

It is surprising that imperialist circles in the United States have for so long made relatively little use of the reactionary leaders of the Estonian emigration in their own political and ideological interests. ("Relatively little use" doesn't mean "totally"!). It was only during President Carter's administration, and especially during President Reagan's, that politicians in Washington began to exploit zealously the reactionary leaders of the Estonian, as well as Latvian and Lithuanian, emigration. The "trouble" is that there is practically no one to exploit realistically. Recognizing this, the imperialist reactionaries have resorted to an approved method: "necessity is the mother of invention." That is how things are, for example,

with the various sham Estonian "representatives" and "consuls," whom bourgeois propagandists advertise at every opportunity as "beacons for all enslaved nations."

The participation of emigrant leaders in nationalistic propaganda which, as THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote, is the key factor for "undermining socialism from within" is especially encouraged.

Demagogic declarations about "defending the interests of the Soviet people" have another goal: to lead the people of the capitalist and developing countries away from progressive ideas and to discredit real socialism in their eyes.

Western centers for psychological warfare are trying to suggest more actively in their propaganda that a "struggle" for human rights is allegedly being waged in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. With this goal in mind, they are not squeamish about fabricating all kinds of "declarations," "appeals" and "petitions" in order to distribute them through emigrant organizations as original documents received, they say, from the Soviet Union. On the basis of Washington's scenarios, such "documents" have recently begun to be disseminated in various international forums.

The so-called "cultural orientation" of a certain group of young emigrants, for its part, has made it possible for various forged documents to be fabricated for the purpose of anti-Soviet activity; these forged documents are being written "to protect Estonian culture from disappearing," from "russification," and other imagined disasters which the emigrants themselves, one must suppose, do not even believe. However, these appeals are not addressed to them. They are intended for world public opinion in order to cast a shadow on the Soviet Union's nationality policy and to increase tensions in relations between states with various social strata.

All this requires that we be constantly vigilant and deal specific counter-blows to the diversionary attacks of our ideological opponent. But viewing only the impotent emigre leaders as the source of anti-Soviet actions would weaken our vigilance and misrepresent the real mind set of our ideological opponent. When evaluating any ideological phenomena, we must pay attention not only to the direct source of these phenomena, but also understand whose objective interests they serve.

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REGIONAL

UZBEK KOMSOMOL CC PLENUM ON IRRIGATION PROGRAM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 200-word UzTAG article titled "The Irrigated Hectare's Return is the Komsomol's Concern." The Uzbek Komsomol's Central Committee held a plenum on 16 February devoted to the tasks of the republic komsomol in supervising land-reclamation construction and in participating in the program of the CPSU Central Committee's program for greater effectiveness of irrigated land, farm productivity, and agricultural mechanization. Speeches were made by first secretary of the Uzbek Komsomol's Central Committee B.A. Allamuradov and secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee Ye.A. Aytmuratov. It was observed that not all Komsomol organizations had determined specific measures for their participation in developing the agro-industrial complex, and the Komsomol collectives in the Karakalpak ASSR and in Bukhara, Dzhizak, Kashkadarya and Syrdarya oblasts were singled out for poor agricultural performance. The plenum outlined concrete measures for mobilizing land-improvement workers, farmers, engineers and technical workers, scientists and all young people of the republic toward active participation in the Long-Term Land Improvement Program. The plenum supported the initiative of the Fergana Valley youth in their decision to render active aid to virgin land development in Dzhizak, Syrdarya, and Kashkadarya oblasts.

UZBEK INSPECTORATE MONITORS AIR POLLUTION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 February 1985 carries on page 3 a 200-word UzTAG article titled "Clean Air for the City" describing a success in cleaning the atmosphere at the Tashkent Abrasive Combine that produces oxisulfide slag used in making artificial diamonds. The hydrogen sulfide byproduct is now more thoroughly neutralized by incinerating it. The article goes on to describe republic-wide efforts to purify air. The Uzbek State Atmosphere Inspectorate now monitors over 500 republic industrial enterprises. Just last year dozens of orders were given out which helped toward more effective use of dust-collecting devices. Because of flagrant technical violations the Tashkent reinforced cement-producing factories "Vtortsvetmet" and "No 8" were partially shut down. A wide network of permanent posts of the "Atmosfera" network has been created in Uzbekistan, where twice every day the air is measured for dust content and level of harmful admixtures.

TASHKENT HOTEL WINS AWARD FOR SERVICE TO FOREIGN TOURISTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 February 1985 carries on page 2 a 100-word UzTAG article titled "Conferring the Banner" announcing that the collective of the hotel "Uzbekistan" of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism's Tashkent division has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the All-Union Komsomol's Central Committee. The award was presented to the collective on 15 February by deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee on Foreign Tourism V.A. Romanov. S.U. Sultanova, deputy chair of the Uzbek Council of Ministers, participated in the bestowing ceremony.

UZBEK GEOGRAPHER BEMOANS NON-SUPPORT FOR GEOGRAPHY STUDIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 February 1985 carries on page 3 a 700-word article by geographer O. Orestov titled "A Geographer is a Specialist in Local Lore." Orestov complains that his specialty, after the initial impetus given them by a resolution of the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education to establish in several of the country's universities the specialty of "local geography [krayevedeniye] and methods of organizing tourist excursions," the specialty is undergoing hard times at Tashkent State University. Orestov lists several prominent figures from the fields of sport, geography, geology and mineralogy, mountain climbing, geodetic survey and cartography, who helped establish the discipline in Uzbekistan. He notes that the Uzbek Republic Council on Tourism and Excursions, in cooperation with the geography department of Tashkent State University, formed a coordinating council for planning the training of students and their assignments upon completion of studies. He likewise mentions that the journal TURIST published an article by chair of the Uzbek Trade Unions' Council N. Makhmudova in which concern is expressed at the level of preparation of cadres for the Uzbek tourist industry. In spite of this support, says the author, funds for these studies have recently been cut, hours spent in teaching the discipline's special courses have been shortened, and certain related specialties have been merged with other subjects. In addition, 25 students selected by special decision of the Uzbek Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education for majoring in geography at Tashkent State University have been redirected into the general curriculum. Orestov questions the wisdom of this development at a time when the material base for tourism is to be doubled over the next ten years.

RETURNING SOLDIERS BRING UZBEK TAXI DRIVERS HUGE TIPS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 February 1985 carries on page 4 a 300-word article by correspondent K. Sabirov titled "They Didn't Share the Soldier" which relates an incident at the Karshi train station. Two taxi drivers were seen by the author fighting bitterly over a fare, a young man in uniform. Sabirov got an explanation of the reason for the scene from a local villager who said it was the custom to

give a present to any driver who brings a soldier home. This seems, in Karshi, to have taken the form of tipping the chauffeur exorbitantly. As a result drivers were now on the lookout for returning military personnel at airports and bus and train stations. The greed of some drivers, especially those operating illegitimately, has prompted unseemly behavior, such as feigned insult when the tip is insufficient, or taxi drivers bargaining for household goods when the parents of the returning soldier have no ready cash. Sabirov ascribes this recent custom to a desire flaunt one's generosity and suggests it is time for the oblast auto inspectorate to intervene and establish strict control over the work of taxi drivers.

UZBEK PARTY AKTIV ON SOVIETS OF PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 200-word UzTAG article titled "The Theme of the Meeting: Improving Socialist Democracy," which reports on the 18 February meeting of the republic aktiv of the school of party management. Chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium A.U. Salimov delivered a lecture. The meeting was devoted to the theme of improving democracy and strengthening state and labor discipline. "Having set a course toward broadening workers' rights, the Communist Party is constantly seeking the most effective forms of people's participation in government as well as ways of improving the activity of soviets of people's deputies."

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REGIONAL

CONFERENCE ON IMPROVING UZBEK LABOR UNION DISCIPLINE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 200-word UzTAG article titled "Improving the Work of Labor Unions." A two-day meeting of chairmen and secretaries of oblast soviets and labor union committees of Uzbekistan opened in Tashkent on 8 February. Uzbek CP Central Committee second secretary T.N. Osetrov addressed the session with a speech on increasing the role of labor unions in improving discipline, organization, and order. N.M. Makhmudova, chairman of the Uzbek Council of Labor Unions, spoke on improving the style and methods of labor union activity. N.A. Ziborov, deputy chief of the organization and instruction sector of the USSR All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, spoke on measures for strengthening the organizational activity of soviets and committees of labor unions. Among the questions discussed at the meeting will be: the work of labor union committees in monitoring observance of labor laws, and the activity of comrades' courts and public judicial consultations.

COMPUTER USE TAUGHT TO UZBEK GRADUATE STUDENTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 February 1985 carries on page 4 a 200-word article by A. Akhmedov, acting chief of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences' philosophy department, titled "Graduate Students Study Computers." The article notes that graduate students and young scholars of all scientific research establishments in the Uzbek Academy of Sciences attended a course which acquainted them with modern computer methods. These courses are held in Tashkent in the scientific production association "Kibernetika" under the directorship of V. Kabulov, academician of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences, in accordance with the USSR Central Committee Politburo's general program for developing and effectively using computer technology and automated systems up to the year 2000. Speakers at the lectures were: corresponding members of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences; B. Bondarenko and F. Abutaliyev, doctors of technical sciences; T. Bekmuratov and A. Pulatov, managers of the "Kibernetika" scientific production association. The need for use of computers in intensifying the economy was stressed. But it was also noted that modern computer methods should be studied by specialists in the social sciences and not just by scholars in the technical sciences.

MEDICAL DIAGNOSES BY COMPUTER IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 January 1985 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by Kh. Ikramova, doctor of technical sciences, titled "Health and the Computer." The article reports on the status of computer use in diagnosing illnesses (Ikramova mentions colds, flu, viral hepatitis, and various types of jaundices) of an infectious nature and recommending measures for curing them, in producing models of damaged corneas (the republic "Kibernetika" association now has computer links with ophthalmology clinics in the cities of Dzhizak and Nukus), in organ transplants, in cardiology, in treating diabetes. Much is being done, says the author, but in general the use of cybernetics in medicine in our republic leaves much to be desired. The USSR Council of Ministers' Committee on Science and Technology program on immunology through the year 1990 includes a number of uses for mathematical modelling. In our republic, however, the results of research in this area are not being used effectively. The main reason for this is lack of communication between departments and disparate research results. Research projects using mathematical methods and cybernetics are insufficiently concrete as they are currently encountered in the Uzbek Ministry of Health's VUZs and scientific research institutes. Insufficient consideration is being given to the wealth of possibilities for systematizing the material from processed data from experiments and clinical studies.

TASHKENT AGIT SCHOOL RAISES PARTY WORKERS' QUALIFICATIONS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 February 1985 carries on page 4 a 100-word UzTAG article titled "Cadre Studies" which reports that a group of party workers from the propaganda and agitation sectors of the Central Committees, obkoms, gorkoms, city raykoms in Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, and Turkmeniya have completed study curricula at the Tashkent Party School of Higher Education [Tashkentskaya vysshaya partiynaya shkola]. Those who attended the courses studied topical questions involving the theory and practice of building communism, improving ideological work, and the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government. Lectures and reports were read by responsible workers from the Uzbek CP Central Committee, leaders of ministries and departments, and prominent scholars of the republic.

UZBEKS SLOW IN USING LABOR COLLECTIVE LAW RIGHTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 200-word UzTAG article titled "Raising the Role of Labor Collectives" which reports on the 6 February plenum in Tashkent of the Uzbek Council of Trade Unions. The plenum discussed the work of republic trade unions in drawing laborers into production management and in the wide-ranging realization of the provisions of the USSR Law on Labor Collectives. While noting positive achievements in this area, plenum participants observed that certain of the republic's enterprises and trade union committee organizations were insufficiently exploiting the

mobilizing role of workers' meetings, the brigade contract method, the possibilities for fostering social and political activeness among workers, reserves for increasing the effectiveness and quality of production, and opportunities for enhancing economic use of raw materials and energy resources. Certain trade union organizations, according to the article, were not devoting attention to the effectiveness of moral and material stimuli, improving training work, the comprehensive and systematic solving of social problems, and improving the workers' labor, living and leisure conditions. Speeches at the plenum emphasized the need to induce labor collectives strictly to observe legality and to use the influence of society for further strengthening discipline and order in all sectors in accordance with the decisions of the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

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REGIONAL

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC ACTIVS HOLD MEETING--The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Economic Activs School held a meeting in the Dzerzhinskiy Club in Baku on 13 February. Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, opened the convocation. (?Rakhshov), chief editor of IZVESTIYA and doctor of philosophical sciences, addressed the meeting on certain problems related to the perfection of progressed socialist communities in light of the suggestions and recommendations put forward in Comrade Chernenko's article on the demands of progressed socialism and contemporary matters concerning the CPSU Central Committee theory and (?practice) [words indistinct]. [Text] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1700 GMT 13 Feb 85 GF]

AZERBAIJAN JUSTICE MINISTRY COLLEGIUM MEETING--The enlarged meeting held by the collegium of the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Justice has discussed obligations concerning the struggle being waged against crime and the effort made to strengthen the socialist system of law as required by the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenums held by the CPSU Central Committee. Minister of Justice Orudzhen read a report. Chairman Ismailov of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Court addressed the convocation on matters related to upgrading the effort made to deal with civic affairs and criminal cases as required by the demands of the party. Meanwhile, the participants examined the causes of the shortcomings existing in the activity of the [word indistinct] organs and established concrete methods to remove them. Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and Vishinskiy, the USSR deputy minister of justice [name and title as heard], also addressed the meeting. [Text] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GMT 19 Feb 85 GF]

KALININGRAD PRINTING ADVANCES--Assembly of equipment to print central and oblast newspapers by the progressive offset method has started at a new production building of the Kaliningradskaya Pravda Publishing House. It is intended to print this way the KALININGRADSKAYA PRAVDA, KALININGRADSKIY KOMSOMOLETS and MAYAK. Next year our publishing house will print central newspapers. Imprints of the newspaper pages will be received with the aid of special equipment from Moscow via the communications satellite. This will enable Kaliningrad inhabitants to obtain central newspapers on the morning of their publication day in the capital. [Text] [Kaliningrad Maritime Press Service in Russian 1530 GMT 15 Feb 85 LD]

LATVIAN KOMSOMOL PLENUM--A plenum of the Central Committee of the Leninist Communist Youth League of Latvia was held on 27 December in Riga. A. I. Bogomolov, second secretary of the Latvian Komsomol Central Committee, reported on the course of the fulfillment of the decree passed at the 5th Plenum of Latvian Komsomol Central Committee, "On the Tasks of the Republic's Komsomol Organizations for Further Increasing the Level of Organizational-Political Work and Strengthening Internal and Labor Discipline in Light of the Demands of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 19th Congress of the All-Union Komsomol." Special attention was given to questions connected with the fulfilling of the tasks arising from the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the Further Improvement of Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Increasing Its Role in the Communist Indoctrination of Youth" and the speech given by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries, and his speeches on questions concerning work with youth. The plenum considered an organizational problem. I. A. Prieditis was elected a secretary of the Central Committee of the Latvian Komsomol. G. P. Shchukin was relieved of his duties as secretary of the Central Committee of the Latvian Komsomol in connection with his transfer to party work. A. Ya. Gruduls, the first deputy to the head of the Organizational Party Work Department of the Latvian CP Central Committee, participated in the plenum. [Text] [Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 28 Dec 84 p 3] 12810

LATVIAN WRITERS UNION BOARD--A plenum of the Board of the Latvian Union of Soviet Writers was held on 26 December 1984. An organizational problem was discussed. The plenum relieved G. R. Priede of his duties as first secretary of the Board of the Latvian Union of Soviet Writers for reasons of health at his own request. G. R. Priede, an honored cultural worker of the Latvian SSR, was congratulated for his many years of fruitful work. Ya. Ya. Peters, poet, publicist and honored cultural worker of the Latvian SSR, was elected by the plenum as first secretary of the Board of the Latvian Union of Soviet Writers. I. A. Anderson, secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, participated in the plenum. [Text] [Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 27 Dec 84 p 2] 12810

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